The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3013. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Condition of Affairs at the Federal Capital.

Gen. Butler to Command at Fortress Monroe.

Important Operations Expected Immediately.

MILITARY PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

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Disarming of the Secessionists in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

Gen. BUTLER has received his orders, and leaves to-morrow morning, if he can complete his arrangements, for Fortress Monroe, where he will take command. What he will do, has already been foreshadowed in these dispatches. That Fortress Monroe is to be the rallying point for operations in Virginia, there will probably be no doubt hereafter. Gen. BUTLER'S plan, as published in the TIMES, for retaking the public property, at Gosport, Richmond and Norfolk, is the most feasible and certain of any yet proposed, beyond a peradventure.

He says, if possible, he shall endeavor to bring all the Massachusetts troops together at that post. As the Southern people have so often boasted their desire to meet Massachusetts men in the field, they will soon have an opportunity to gratify that desire, with the additional pleasure of meeting, at the same time, about 8,000 valorous New-Yorkers.

Col. PARKER, who was aid to Gen. BUTLER while the latter was Brigadier, will probably remain with him in the same capacity.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH.

The New-York Eighth Regiment, as fine a body of men as there is in the field, arrived to-day. They come eight hundred strong, fully equipped, and ready for a long campaign. Col. LYON reported at the War Department. They will be sworn in on Monday, and are ready to serve through the war.

Col. COOPER, the Senior Colonel of the Maryland forces, was at the War Department arranging the details for his regiments. When they are fully equipped, he will be appointed Brigadier-General. They will be offered for the war, and probably accepted.

Col. VOERGH, of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment is very ill to-night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, probably brought on by excessive work and exposure in the rain and sun. He is not, however in danger, according to the opinion of his physicians.

The clerks of the Post-office Department have obtained their flag and staff for that Department. The ceremony of raising it will take place on Wednesday next, at which the President will officiate, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and several Army officers.

Nearly all the officers of the District volunteers received their commissions to-day.

The new Commissioner of Customs, NATHAN SEARGENT, well known in old Whig times as the friend of WEBSTER and a newspaper writer, assumes the duties of his office on Monday.

An officer of the New-York Seventh Regiment to day arrested a man who would not give his name, wearing the uniform of that Regiment. He was supposed to be a spy, but it turns out he only changed clothes with one of the boys to give the member of the Seventh a chance to have a little spree without molestation.

ILLNESS OF GOV. WISE.

A report reaches here that Ex-Gov. WISE is in very great danger, and that his recently reported illness is so much increased that his life is despaired of.

The Washington market was, for the first time, to-day full of fresh provisions, and prices have materially diminished, while at Alexandria, according to the statement of people there, prices of the same articles are on the increase.

Quartermaster LIVINGSTON, of the New-York Twelfth Regiment, who was severely injured yesterday by a fall from his horse, is much better to-day, and past all danger.

A TREASON CASE.

W. J. DONOHOE, on trial for treason, was partially examined to-day. His case was not finished. He is in Jail, awaiting further orders from Gen. MANSFIELD.

Senators SUMNER and FOOT arrived in Washington this morning.

CLOTHING FOR THE ZOUAVES.

A Committee came in, this evening, with under clothes and other comforts for the Zouaves. Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN has charge of the supplies, and will have them distributed on Monday. The regiment is very much in want of the goods the Committee have forwarded.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

A large hotel has been rented by the Government, and is being prepared for a hospital. It is located near Georgetown College, in a very healthy and pleasant part of the city. The establishment has been placed in charge of Miss POWELL, and her corps of nurses are now superintending its fitting up. It will be large enough for the present necessities of the troops.

The weather is cool and pleasant, enabling the troops to endure the fatigue of drilling without suffering.

RUMORS FROM VIRGINIA.

Absurd rumors are afloat again to-night of an attack on Washington. Such a movement on the part of the rebels is impossible. They have no troops that could hope to get half way across Long Bridge.

Col. SHERMAN'S Flying Artillery paraded to-day. They turned out twenty-four guns, with caissons—the largest display of this arm of the service that was ever made in one place in the United States. I doubt whether the world could produce as fine a turn-out of men and horses and equipments as this regiment made.

The Michigan troops had a parade to-day, and were much admired. The are stalwart, hardy-looking men, thoroughly equipped, and very well drilled.

Won't the Union Defence Committee be certain that no more troops leave New-York improperly equipped, and not well provided for? It is hard for us New-Yorkers to see the New-Jersey, Michigan and New-England troops more perfectly provided for than those sent from the commercial metropolis. If the little States can come prepared, there is no reason why the Empire State should send men as poorly cared for as some of our regiments have been. LEO.

FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

Gen BUTLER moved on Baltimore without orders: he was therefore superseded by CADWALLADER.

One of the highest officers of the Government has been offered $75,000 by the C. S. A, if he will only absent himself for six months.

A large Maine delegation are endeavoring to induce the Government to have some fifty gunboats built at once in the Maine yards.

When Harper's Ferry is invested, the rebels will discover that their engineering skill has been applied in the wrong place. All the above is official.

I am sorry to say, that the New-York Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col HAMILTON W. MERRILL, late of the United States Second Dragoons, and represented in Washington by Major JULIEN GREY ARMSTRONG, has been refused on the ground of expense.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

The Seventh Regiment is to have a handsome flag presented to them on Monday next. The President and suite will attend.

No one here now fears any personal danger from an attack on Washington. It is too well guarded. The attacking party only would suffer.

We, in common with thousands of people here in Washington, most humbly petition Mr. RAYMOND to spare from New-York a few thousand more copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES. We are annoyed beyond measure to be obliged to do without it. The paper is snapped up so rapidly that there are none left for late comers. Send it along some hours sooner. L.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

Two grand camps are proposed to be established. One of them is to be on Staten Island, and connected with the Sickles Brigade. It is to receive whatever volunteers may be accepted, who are to be drilled there, and from thence transported wherever required on the Atlantic Coast. The other is to be located at Harrisburgh, for the supply of the service in this direction and the Southwest.

Col. MCDOWELL was tendered promotion as a Major-General, but this he declined, preferring a Brigadier-Generalship, which was worthily conferred. His course on this subject was alone prompted by feelings of delicacy, and in satisfaction of a modest degree of ambition for military advancement.

The Long Bridge connecting Washington with the Virginia shore was not merely guarded last night, but occupied by a larger number of effective troops than heretofore. An armed vessel was in the vicinity. These measures were precautionary, in view of reports of a design to injure the bridge by Secessionists.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

CONDITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Saturday, May 18.

A deserter from Virginia arrived here to-day, and reported himself at head quarters. He is a shoemaker by trade, and was enlisted forcibly at Culpepper Court-house, Virginia, and marched to Harper's Ferry. He states that the captain of his company issued an order, requesting the troops to husband their ammunition especially. The captain said afterwards, verbally, that no waste should be made of percussion caps, as there were not more than sufficient to fire five rounds. He was cross examined on facts by an experienced lawyer, but did not vary the slightest in his statements. He was at Harper's Ferry three weeks, and escaped on Wednesday morning. He confirms the report that there are only five brass field pieces there, and that the rebels are short of provisions. The rest of their cannon are old iron pieces. At least 2 000 men are unarmed, out of the 7,000 quartered at the Ferry. Col. JACKSON is now in command.

Judge MASON, the Collector of Baltimore, who offered the secession resolutions at the Annapolis Convention, was arrested here to-day by Gen. WILLIAMS, and kept until the arrival of Gov. CURTIN. He is now under honorable arrest, awaiting the receipt of instructions from Washington. Mr. MASON says he came to see if the people of Chambersburgh would purchase four negro children of a free negro, whom he has emancipated. His story is credited.

Heavy reinforcements are expected here in a few days, when all the troops are to march Southwards.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, May 18.

Gov. CURTIN left here this morning, accompanied by his staff, to review the troops at Chambersburgh.

A. N. MEYERS, of Luzerne, E. M. DANA, Gov. GRAY, and Gen. WM. F. SMALL, are applicants for the two Brigadier-Generalships. An impression prevails here that there is none to be appointed not a graduate of West Point, in addition to having seen active service.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE RIOTERS UNDER INDICTMENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, May 18.

Three merchants of this city, JEROME A. PRENDERGAST, JAMES WHITEFORD and GEORGE MCGOWAN, were arrested this morning, charged with riotous conduct in obstructing the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the 19th of April, whilst the Massachusetts troops were *en route* to Washington. They are under indictment by the Grand Jury. They were admitted to bail.

The New-York Eighth Regiment left the Relay House for Washington this morning.

THE BLOCKADE AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 18.

The steamer *Fred Lawrence*, with a large freight of provisions, from St. Louis for Paducah, Kentucky, was detained here for an answer from the Department at Washington, whether the blockade here saall not be made complete, by stopping all supplies of provitions nominally consigned to parties in Kentucky.

ADDRESS FROM SENATOR BAYARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18.

Senator BAYARD publishes a lengthy address to the people of Delaware, vindicating himself from false charges against him. He declares that his visit to New-Orleans was solely on social and business purposes, which was contemplated more than a year ago, without any anticipation of the exciting events which were occurring during his visit. He made no political arrangements at Montgomery, and returned home as speedily as possible in consequence of exciting events. He alludes to the threatening mob at Philadelphia, and the courteous and judicious action of the Mayor and his police in protecting him; also to the many dangerous innuendoes concocted by his enemies at Wilmington, threatening his person. He is particularly severe on the newspapers of Philadelphia for the indirect support they gave to mob violence. In conclusion, he says he knows his duties as a citizen of Delaware and of the United States, and is conscious of no violation of them. His term of office as Senator does not expire until March, 1863, but, when satisfied that civil war, to which he is opposed, cannot be averted, and finds that the public sentiment of Delaware prefers such a result to a peaceful separation, he will resign. It will require but a few days after the assembling of Congress, for him to determine whether the last hope of peace has fled, and he can then act He will not betray the confidence of the people or misrepresent their will, but the right of private opinion and its exoression is a private right, beyond public control. He has no faith in a government of the sword, or mob, and will resist the establishment of either.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

THE TUG YANKEE WITH PRIZES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18.

The Tug *Yankee* arrived here to-day, having in tow three schooners loaded with tobacco, viz.: the *Emily Ann*, the *Mary Willis* and the *Delaware Farmer*, belonging to and bound to Baltimore from Richmond. They surrendered to the *Harriet Lane*, and were ordered to this port by the flag officer of the *Minnesota*. Outside of Cape Henry the *Mary Willis* broke loose, and as the *Yankee* turned round to recover her, the *Emily Ann* got a lurch and sprung her mainmast. Her foremast had to be cut away to save her. The *Emily Ann* arrived at the wharf leaking badly, and is being unloaded. Lieut. BENANT, of the Navy, who had the prizes in charge, stated that the ship *North Carolina*, in ballast, from Havre, and another ship, the *Arago* or *Argo*, had been seized and taken to New-York. Twenty vessels had been detained by the fleet, including five tobacco schooners. They will probably be sent here.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18.

United States District-Attorney COPES will commence proceedings, on Monday, against the prizes brought by the steamer *Yankee*, by an application for libel. It is doubted whether any action can be taken other than causing their detention.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE QUAKER CITY.

The following letter from a person on board the *Quaker City*, has been handed to us for publication:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, OFF CAPE HENRY, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

DEAR ——: Having a few moments leisure, I thought I would send you a few words from the "seat of war," just to show you that although we are so long it string for "Uncle Sam and glory," and seeking that bauble, reputation," at the mouth of a great many cannon, yet we do not forget "old folks at home."

We left New-York, as you are aware, on Sunday evening, the 28 h ult., and have been occupied nearly all the time since in cruising off Cape Henry overhauling every vessel bound in or out of the Chesapeake. In doing so, we ascertain their nationality and legality, and then warn them not to enter any port of Virginia, nor any port of the United States to the south of it, and to prove the whole of this on their register. Occasionally we are relieved by the gunboat *Monticello*, and sent to guard the mouth of the James River.

On this station we have to watch the movements of the rebels ashore to prevent any communication between the opposite shore of Hampton Roads, and especially guard against being surprised during the night. We can see the fellows at work like beavers in the old Norfolk Navy-yard. When that Yard was destroyed, there were about 2 000 cannons there, almost all of large calibre. These were nearly all spiked, but being done in a hurry, were, I suspect, also imperfectly done, and they have since been engaged in drilling them out. They are removing these cannon as fast as possible, and with them erecting formidable batteries on the Elizabeth, James and York Rivers. We can frequently hear them trying their ranges after having mounted them. When on any of these out-stations, we have to be very vigilant, as the enemy are very bitter against us, calling us Goths, Vandals, barbarians, &c., &c.

On the 8th inst., we captured six runaway negroes in a boat, who stated that they belonged to the Virginia south shore; that the people had a very "peculiar flag," that they wished them to fight for, and were forced to do so and impressed them if they did not. We kept them on board until the 11th, when we returned to the flag-ship off Old Point Comfort. Soon after our arrival there, a small, high-pressure steam-tug was seen coming out of Norfolk, with a large white flag at her fore, and a Virginia state flag at her main, and it proceeded to the flag-ship. In a little time a boat pulled alongside the *Quaker City*, and your friend Capt. BOGER, formerly of the *Ariel* and *North State*, came on board, characterized by a profusion of hair down his back, mustache, &c., and brought us an order for the delivery of the negroes and boat for restoration to their owners. The poor darkies did not seem to relish their return to that "peculia flue" but we were glad to get rid of them, for, although they were ready to fight, bleed and die for the flag of the Union, we don't wish to be Secessionized as negro stealers.

Fortress Monroe is a magnificent fortification, covering about 25 acres, surrounded by an impregnable wall, and five wide moat. I visited it twice, and found the Massachusetts brigade lying off there in fine style, literally in clover. Hundreds of them were "suffering severely" by lying on the grass under the fine shade trees, while hundreds of others were being drilled in the fine parade ground, with the magnificent band playing meanwhile. It was indeed a very fine sight. There were several companies of regulars from the First, Second and Third Artillery who keep guard at the ramparts, and help drill and instruct the volunteers in handling the heavy guns.

The *Minnesota* arrived the other morning, and is anchored off the fort. The *Harriet Lane* is guarding the mouth of the James River, and Capt. FARNUM is trying to get a ship at the scoundrels.

We are well armed for a vessel of our description, having two long 32-pounders, of 5,732 lbs. each, and plenty of SPEAR'S rifles, boarding pikes, howitzers and other destructive arms for the entertainment of any refractory cases we happen to meet with. The ship is very fast, is well manned and capable of managing anything in a small way which may come along.

CANNISTER.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NIAGARA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

We arrived off Charleston bar last evening at 6 o'clock, having left Quarantine, New-York, on Sunday, P. M. Rather a long passage; but the tubes of the boilers (old style) being much burned out, making steam is a slow process. Had head-winds and currents most of the way—wind strong from Delaware Bay to Hatteras. This is the usual bad luck of the old ship, having found winds and currents "all the other way" on her cruise to Japan.

At 9 P. M., 10th, spoke the American ship *Catharden*, from Liverpool for Savannah, Capt. PERKINS, of Bath, Me., who deemed it more discreet to sail for Boston for orders, than to go in ballast to Savannah for cotton, and so filled away for the North. We anchored last night below the bar, all things being ready for action. Under way by daylight this morning; saw a small steamer standing down the coast; made for her, but she ran into Light-house River.

The entrance of Charleston harbor is very like that of New-York Bay.

Just inside the entrance, and one-fourth of a mile Northwest from Cummings' Point, stands dear old Sumter, surrounded by water, and now waving a rebel flag. It is a prominent object in the view from outside, looking gray and formidable, rising isolated from the dark waters.

Beyond these points we can see the spires of churches and masts of vessels, the smoke of steamers, plying about, and white sails of small craft. From the entrance to the city, the harbor runs Northwest, three and a half miles; Sumter is on the south side of the ship channel, and it and Moultrie alone, seem sufficient to command the entrance. Fort Sumter is seven-eighths of a mile Southwest, and West half West from Moultrie. Due West of Fort Sumter, one and one-eighth of a mile, is Fort Johnson, on a point that makes up. On the other side of the main channel, and three-fourths of a mile from the city wharf, is Fort Pinckney, on the South end of Sautes Folly Island. Between Pinckney and Moultrie, the harbor or bay, opens to the northward, toward Mount Pleasant, forming what is (now and then) called *Rebellion Road*. Here the iron proof floating battery was moored while storming Sumter.

The country is very low in this region—sand hills and pine trees abounding in all directions. So you have the picture that is now before us. Looking northwest towards the entrance, Sullivan's Island is on the right hand, with Moultrie and many batteries to guard the channels on that side, while Morris Island runs down South to the left, with many batteries on the seaward side to command the main ship channel, which runs along the island until abreast of the Light House, when it changes its course to southeastward to the "bar."

We speak a ship soon, and I must close and send this. Expect an attack soon from the S. C. R-n-a-y-y.

M.

THE HUNTSVILLE ON THE GROUND.

From the Charleston Courier.

PETER RILEY, Captain of the fishing-smack *Princess*, was brought to Tuesday afternoon by the United States steamship *Huntsville*.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, when about five miles from the bar, Capt. RILEY observed a vessel steaming in the direction he was heading. He kept on his course, and when the steamship was about three-quarters of a mile distant, she fired a cartridge at the smack The Captain immediately lay to, and he was ordered by the officer in command of the *Huntsville* to come alongside. The officer inquired whither he was bound and asked him the depth of the water, and after detaining him about ten minutes let him go

Capt RILEY reports that there are about three hundred men on the *Huntsville*.

Soon after Capt RILEY left the *Huntsville*, the *Niagara* hove in sight, and the steamships put off for her.

Capt. RILEY sold several strings of fish to the commander of the *Huntsville*. On Monday the *Niagara* also bought some fish from him.

It will be remembered that the *Huntsville*, about two years ago, took fire on the passage from Savannah to New-York, and sought succor in this port.

If she will only avail herself of her light draft, our pilots will take care of her now, and save her owners the annoyance and expense of a tedious lawsuit.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

FURTHER SEIZURE OF ARMS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 17.

Two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, and a number of pistols and ammunition, were taken from the custody of the Police Commissioners to day, by order of the United States authorities. Sixty Colt's navy revolvers were also seized, while in the hands of the American Express Company. All these arms have been sent to the arsenal.

The State tobacco warehouse was also visited yesterday by the United States authorities, and a considerable quantity of arms, munitions of war, &c., taken therefrom.

The rifles taken yesterday from the Central Metropolitan Police Station, belonged to HENRY N. HART, Colonel of the Constitutional Guard, and had been placed in the police station for safe keeping.

The city is now environed by a line of military posts, extending from the river, below the Arsenal, around the western outskirts to the river again, on the north. The object of these posts is to prevent any hostile troops, munitions of war, &c., from entering the city; protect the public peace, and give complete security to every peaceful citizen. The forces comprising these encampments belong to regiments under the command of Cols. BLAIR, BOERNSTAIN and SIGEL.

Twenty-seven persons have died of wounds received at the Camp Jackson affair, and eight from wounds received in the Walnut-street collision.

A Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says, that 600 troops from Georgia and Alabama arrived there on the 13th, being the advance guard of 2,000 recently ordered to that point. They will increase the force of Gen. BRAGG'S command to about 10,000 men.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 18.

The *Democrat* learns that the encampment at St. Joseph, under command of JEFF. THOMPSON, has been removed several miles east of that point, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, where batteries have been erected, trains stopped, and government stores detained.

It is also stated that Gov. JACKSON has removed the Captain of a company of State troops, stationed at Osage Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, for allowing his men to mail mail at a Post-office route agent a few days since. The Governor guarantees full protection to all the route agents along the line of that road. Gen. LYON has refused to release JOHN DANN and other persons recently arrested at Potosi, and other points of the Iron Mountain Railroad, on their parole, as they were engaged in overt acts hostile to the Government, and are liable to the penalties of treason.

UNION MEETING IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, May 18.

A large Union meeting was held here to-day. Companies for home defence are forming in this and the adjoining counties.

A STRONG UNION SPEECH.

There cannot be much doubt regarding the position of Ex-Gov. STEWART, of Missouri. At a mass meeting in Savannah, on May 11, he declared that he would rather stand at the moment under the thirty-four stars and thirteen stripes than serve to air or rally under the ill starred flag of the South; and that he would not exchange the "Star-Spangled Banner" for "Yankee Doodle" for all the negro "Dixies" in creation. He had heard it said that any man that does not walk under that miscreable flag, with its seven plague spots and three broad stripes, is an Abolitionist, and ought to be driven from the land. He would advise these men to be very careful about laying hands on some men, or in any manner interfering with them. He was willing to be called an Abolitionist if he could be instrumental in putting "Dixie" to sleep and waking up "Yankee Doodle." Gov. STEWART denounced secession as a most damnable heresy, and declared that ANDREW JOHNSON and others here seceded to sell simply because they had been defeated politically. If the Secessionists should carry the State out of the Union, they could not hold the people. "How are you buy arms?" he asked. "You have neither money nor credit. You have twenty four millions of bonds quoted at forty cents. You cannot borrow a dollar, for who will lend money to a dissolving firm? If secession succeeds in this State our public credit is a myth. We have the highest assurance from men in authority in Washington that if we remain in our present position we shall not be injured; but what will be our condition if we secede? I call on you, by the blood of your sires, by that patriotism which impelled them to do, dare and die for the flag you have just raised, to act now for the perpetuation of the liberties you have hitherto enjoyed."

Then, after denouncing the Military bill in unmeasured terms, Gov. STEWART concluded thus:

"My oath and the obligation of every other man binds us to support the Constitution of the United States. Secession annihilates Slavery. Secede, and the Abolitionists of the North will walk into Missouri and lead your slaves out by the collar. No, my friends, I never shall secede, and I do not intend to be driven from this State, for from the protecting influence of the old flag. I will live under it, fight under it, and die under it, and, when the darkness of death shuts down around me, I will take it with me into the grave. (Immense applause.) I know your piscant Governor. I understand all his moves. In a letter to Mr. SHARPS, of Kentucky, he stated that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was sufficient cause for secession. This was about the time of his inauguration. I know why he pretends now to oppose immediate secession. When he gets the gun in his own hands, look out. But I do not believe we are going out. I believe every street, every racine, every rivulet will run red with human gore, before the brave men of Missouri will be driven from the Union. [Cries of 'That's so.'] Go out, and you lose all your mail facilities. You will be compelled to institute new police regulations. Already you have lost, in depreciation of property, millions of dollars. If this State secedes, I can't be bought as St. Joseph has Savannah at five dollars per acre. Some are fearful of being called cowardly submissionists. It is not cowardly to submit to the laws. It is always bravery to do right. I hope our young men will not be led off by the love of military display, to take an oath they may regret all their lives. I trust that the God of our fathers will safely lead us, under the old flag, through all the dangers now encompassing us, into a haven of safety." [As the speaker closed, the air was rent with cheers, and cries of "God bless you, Governor!"]

FROM CAIRO.

The troops at Cairo, Illinois, have inaugurated a custom which must become popular during the campaign which has just begun. It is the issue of a little sheet called the *Camp Register*, giving a diary of events. The following is the leader in the *Register* of the 14th:

"By the arrival of the steamer *J. D. Perry*, yesterday morning, we learn that the people of Memphis are utterly wild with excitement, committing most diabolical outrages upon every person suspected of Union proclivities, or every one who is not prepared to rush into their mad and damning excesses.

The *Perry* brought up from that and intermediate points, over two hundred men, women and children, who had been forced to flee for their lives. Every stranger, attracted by curiosity to the Memphis parade grounds, is closely questioned, and if his answers are not sufficiently direct to suit the rabble, he is either impressed into military service, warned to leave the city, or at once beset by a mob. In full view of the passengers of the *Perry*, on the wharf, Sunday morning, a man's head was shaved by a mob, for no other reason than that he confessed himself a Union man; and when this outrage was committed, one hundred dollars was offered for the delivery into their hands of any other person who would confess he entertained sentiments of a like character.

We saw and talked with a large number of persons, who arrived by the *Perry*, who had been driven out of Memphis at an hour's notice. They were here utterly destitute, leaving their bills there uncollected and their business unsettled. Many of these had been citizens of the place for from three to five years.

The talk, there, of an attack on Cairo is becoming more general and determined. Such is the case also at Vicksburgh and Randolph. The steamer *H. D. Mears* has been chartered at the former city to transport a body of Mississippi troops to Memphis; and on Wednesday evening 500 Memphis troops will move to Columbus per steamer *Ingomar*. This item is given as wholly reliable.

There are six guns at Randolph, two 32-pounders and four 6-pounders, and 1,300 men. At Fort Harris, seven miles above, there are 80 men with tarees guns. The breastworks at this point consist of a brick wall running parallel with the river, 16 feet long, four feet thick, with wings sloping back at an angle of about thirty degrees. The walls are strengthened in the rear by embankments of sand. The fortification is deemed nearly impregnable by the valorous eighty, says our informant, that, trusting more to its strength than their own skill and activity, they are almost constantly indulging in scenes of drunken carousal."

The *Register* complains of the mud in and around Camp Defience; calls for scrapers to clear it off the parade ground; notices the arrest of a couple of spies, and the singular movements of a steamboat, which had apparently been reconnoitering on the Kentucky shore; and announces the arrival of ninety-four horses and fifty men, the advance party of two full companies, soon to be on duty at this important point.

The Collector had not received sufficiently explicit instructions from Washington to enable him to stop the passage of boats with provisions.

On May 1, as we learn from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* a valid blockade was enforced.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Friday, May 16.

The State Board to-day accepted six new companies under Capt. Hans Van Nostz, Capt. Clemens D. Scost, Capt. Charles Weiser, Capt Charles Barkwood, Capt. Adam Ekill and Capt Ulrich Gallman, all from New York, to complete Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment; also the companies of Capt. T. FITZGERALD, of Canandaigua, and Capt. P. MCGRAW, of Seneca Falls. The New-York companies above accepted, with the companies of Capt. D. LAUB, Capt. ASA WEISFIELD and Capt. SEIDELL, were organized in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, of which Col. VON STEINWEHR will be the commander.

Col. F. TOWNSEND'S Regiment left at half-past one o'clock this afternoon. They made a fine appearance.

THE STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 17, 1861.

General Order No. 41.

1. By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, the following organization of Volunteers is hereby ordered:

FIRST DIVISION, to be commanded by Major General DIX, to consist of *First Brigade*, composed of

First Regiment.....Col. ALLEN,
Second Regiment.....Col. CARR,
Third Regiment.....Col. TOWNSEND,
Fifth Regiment.....Col. DURYEA,
Ninth Regiment.....Col. HAWKINS.

And *Second Brigade*, composed of

Seventh Regiment.....Col. BENEDIX,
Eighth Regiment.....Col BLENKER,
Eleventh Regiment.....Col. ELLSWORTH,
Twentieth Regiment.....Col. WARDER.

Gen DIX will immediately take the necessary measures to hold elections for persons to fill the offices of Brigade-General and Brigade Inspector of the Brigades composing his Division, and report the result to this office.

2. In conformity to a resolution of the Board of State Officers, Colonels of Volunteer Regiments will appoint Paymasters to their respective regiments; but during the time regiments are in the service of the United States, the duties, functions and pay of such Paymasters will be suspended. The rank and pay of Regimental Paymasters will be that of a Lieutenant.

3. The pay of Regimental Chaplains appointed under the provisions of General Order No. 28, will be $40 per month, and four rations per day, to commence from the date of Commission.

4. The following regulations for the Pay Department are published for the information of volunteers, serving under the Act of April 26, 1861:

1. The Regimental Paymaster, before entering on his duties, shall enter into a bond to the people of the State, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000,) with two sureties, who shall each justify in the same amount, to be approved by the Governor, "conditioned for the faithful application, according to law, of all moneys he shall receive in virtue of his office, which bond shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller."

2. Each Captain of a Company shall make duplicate returns of the service performed by all the members of his Company while in the service of the State to the Colonel of the Regiment to which the Company is attached. The Colonel shall make duplicate returns of the services of the Companies, based upon their returns, and also duplicate returns of the services of every commissioned officer and non-commissioned staff officer of his Regiment, one to the office of the Adjutant General and the other to the Paymaster General.

3. On the receipt of such returns from a Regiment, the Paymaster-General will draw his certificate to the Comptroller for the amounts required by the Regimental Paymaster, based on such returns; for which amount the Comptroller will draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, in favor of the Regimental Paymaster.

4. The Regimental Paymaster shall, upon similar forms of pay-rolls used by the Captains and Colonels in their return of service but containing, in addition thereto the amount to which each officer and man is entitled and the amount each received; take the receipt of each person paid by him, in duplicate, one of which shall be sent to the Paymaster-General, together with the balance of moneys, if any, not expended by him, and the other to the office of the Comptroller.

5. The date of the beginning of service will be that on which the company was accepted by the State, and the rate of the termination that on which the Company was mustered into the service of the United States.

6. All blanks for bonds, returns, &c., requisite to carry out the foregoing instructions, will be furnished on application to Paymaster-General VAN BUREN, in New-York City.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

THE SOUTHERN TIER REGIMENT.

ELMIRA, Saturday, May 18.

The Albany dispatch published in the *Herald* and *Tribune* of yesterday, the 17th inst., stating that the Southern Tier Regiment was organized in pursuance of special order No. 187, is incorrect. Instead of being forced into an organization under that order, it was entirely voluntary and unanimous on the part of every officer in the regiment. In justice to the officers of my command, I make this statement. The same may be said of the Oswego Regiment, as both were organized before said order was received at this depot.

(Signed,) H. C. HOFFMAN, Colonel.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Saturday, May 18.

The requisition from the Government for three Regiments, to enlist for three years, has been received here by the State authorities.

Gov. ODDEN has accepted the following companies, to comprise the Second Brigade of the New-Jersey Volunteers:

1st Regiment—Capt. Hatfield, of Union County; Capt. Van Sickel, of Trenton; Capt. Birney, of South Amboy; Capt. Mexchler, of Phillipsburgh; Capt. Pelouze, of Camden; Capts. Way and Gordon, of New Brunswick; and three companies from Hudson County.

2d Regiment—Companies A, B, C, D of the Newark City Battalion; Young's Company, of Bellville; Wilson's of Union; Sickles and Wisbeck's, of Newark; Griffith's, of Patterson; and H. O. Ryerson's of Sussex.

Third Regiment—Capts. Raignel and Helen, of Union; Brown, of Gloucester; Gibson, of Camden; Stickney, of Bridgeton; Ridgers, of Lanesville; Fritz, of Sussex; Campbell and Blair, of Warren, and Rowland, of Burlington.

The company, regimental and brigade officers have not yet been announced.

The Quartermaster-General's Department is very busy making contracts and forwarding all the necessary stores and subsistence, with camp equippage for this brigade before their departure for the seat of war.

The regiments will be quartered here in tents in three camps, viz.: Camps Olden, Percival and Stockton, in the vicinity of the Arsenal. They will be supplied with arms, if possible, by the United States, but when they leave here they are to go fully armed, equipped and provisioned. The troops will all be mustered in during the early part of next week, if possible.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 18.

In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced by Mr. SUMNER, of this city, which proposes to prohibit any person, directly or indirectly, from buying or holding any collateral security of the seceded States, under the penalty of imprisonment in the State Prison. The bill was referred to the Special Committee on the Governor's Address.

Mrs. LINCOLN arrived here this morning. She is on a visit to her son, a student at Cambridge College.

The *Mississippi* was commissioned to-day. The workmen at the Navy Yard are getting out the keel of the new sloop-of-war. Several companies of troops leave this afternoon, in the steamer *Cambridge*, for Fort Monroe.

MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Friday, May 17.

A meeting of the citizens of Atchison was held this evening, and was presided over by Mayor FAIRBILD. A resolution was adopted pledging ample and complete protection to person and property. Also to the Government and other freight, of all descriptions, which may be shipped here. No danger is apprehended from any source, but several companies are thoroughly organized and equipped for active service.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS WANTED.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 17.

Congress passed a number of bills to-day, organizing a Patent Office, regulating Telegraph lines, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years, at an interest not exceeding 8 per centum, and in lieu of bonds, to issue $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, in small sums, without interest.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, presented a memorial from the Texas and New-Orleans Railway. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CONRAD presented a petition from certain New-Orleans Railways; also a bill exempting from duty the ears purchased by the New-Orleans & Carrollton Company. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill was passed defining the limits of the port of New-Orleans, which embrace all waters, inlets and shores on both sides of the Mississippi, within the Parish of New Orleans and that part of the Parish of Jefferson on the right bank, to the upper line of D'Estrihan's Canal, and on the left bank to Huntsville. The ports of Bayou, St. Johns, Lakeport and Pontchartrain are abolished, and the duties are to be collected at New-Orleans.

An act was passed abolishing the Mints at New-Orleans and Dahlonega after the 1st of June.

Congress was invited by the Alabama and Florida Railroad to visit Pensacola, but declined, although some of the members will individually accept.

WHERE SHALL THE CAPITAL BE?

The Montgomery correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing on May 5, says:

"I have understood that a test vote upon the proposition to remove the seat of Government to Richmond, was taken this morning, in secret session, and manifested no opposition except from the Alabama delegation; but subsequently I have ascertained that the opposition gains strength, and may be successful. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but they are plausible enough to be reliable. The principal objection urged is, Richmond is too near the Border, and going so extremely North at the present juncture of affairs might make us chargeable with a desire to reconstruct. If such be the case, I trust the opposition will prevail, for we shall be in this matter, like Cæsar's wife—or rather as we would have his wife to be—'above suspicion.' Aside from the inconvenience, however, Richmond would be a very desirable and elegant locality, and, removing thither at the express invitation of Virginia, would be a compliment which her late decisive action well merits. A compromise may be made upon Nashville or Memphis, but move we must. The 'City of Dogs and Dust' will soon witness the taking up of the National bed, and the walking of DAVIS & Co."

FROM PENSACOLA.

A letter dated at Pensacola, on May 12, notices the arrival of Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, who had come on a tour of inspection. Troops to the number of 2,000 were expected in the next two days.

A reporter of the Mobile *Register* visited Pensacola on the 11th, and says:

"An immense deal has been accomplished to put the post in a condition for defensive and offensive operations. For the first the work is done—perfect and complete. It is impregnable as against Maj. BROWN or the fleet. For the second, it will take but a little while to render the abandonment of Fort Pickens a matter of military necessity. Nor can the enemy prevent it by reinforcement on the island nor in the fleet, because the more men you crowd into Pickens the greater will be the destruction, while if the whole United States fleet were to a tempt to force its way into the harbor, it would cease to be anybody's fleet under the fire of SCAGG'S casemate batteries. With all the boasting of the Lincolnites, Fort Pickens is doomed whenever the Confederate States command it. That such an artillery combat as that would be accompanied by great loss on both sides is unquestionable—that the Navy yard, with its fine buildings and beautiful improvements, would be destroyed by the guns of Pickens, is certain; but that the latter fort can be lessened and its garrison destroyed or dri

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—To put a book afloat at the present time would be much like a man's standing on the seashore and endeavoring to make himself heard when the waters were lashed by a violent storm. Publishers and authors are fully conscious of this fact, and act accordingly. Aside from political pamphlets and books devoted to military tactics, there are very few new publications to chronicle. The issues of standard works commenced before the complexion of the country took its present motley hue, still continue, but the publishers are moved by the same principle which impels the captain of a ship when he has once left port to continue the voyage to the end, heedless of tempests,—unless he founders in mid-sea. Of the miscellaneous publications below noticed, the majority were published before the storming of Sumter.

—In the domain of standard literature aforementioned, TOWNSEND & Co.'s very fine edition of COOPER'S novels receives the addition of *Afloat and Ashore*. On the sea COOPER was especially at home, and many incline to rank his ocean stories as superior to even the famous Leather Stocking series. PUTNAM, to his very superior edition of IRVING, adds *The Alhambra*. The day has gone by when it was customary to speak patronizingly of MILTON,—neither is it now necessary to commend the literary ability of the author of the *Sketch Book*. Of SHELDON & Co.'s edition of MILMAN'S *Latin Christianity*, the seventh volume is published. Another volume and the epic is completed. Of *Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS as companion volumes to their celebrated household edition of Waverley—the first and second volumes are before the public. WALTER SCOTT was eminently fortunate in his literary life, and the same happy fate attended him posthumously—he was singularly fortunate in his biographer.

—Of all the various editions in which the works of kindly TOM HOOD have been reproduced in this country, the palm preëminently belongs to the one lately published by H. W. DERBY, upon whom the mantle of the former firm of DERBY & JACKSON seems to have fallen. It is complete in six volumes, three of prose and three of poetry. It is rather late in the day to think of praising HOOD. Our readers will remember the simple inscription on his monument—"He sang the Song of the Shirt." A volume of laudatory epitaph could not say more. The edition before us is printed on tinted paper, in the very best style of the typographic art, and speaks not only for the enterprise of its particular publisher, but also testifies to the genius of American mechanism. An excellent portrait of the author prefaces the first volume.

— Among useful books, if anything of a non-military character may thus be chronicled, PUTNAM'S *World's Progress* deserves prominent place. As a dictionary of dates it is invaluable. Mr. PUTNAM professes to give "all essential facts in the progress of society from the creation of the world down to the inauguration of LINCOLN." Beyond a doubt, Mr. PUTNAM has chosen the two most important events in the world's history as the starting-point and goal of his labors. *Ten Years of the World's Progress*, is a supplement to a former edition, published in 1850, bringing dates and facts down to the present day. Mr. PUTNAM also publishes *Kaloolah*, an interesting romance, written some years since by W. S. MAYO, a book wherein travel, facts and fancies are very ingeniously mingled and wrought out. The present edition is printed on tinted paper, and is a very creditable specimen of typography.

—HARPER & BROTHERS publish *Silas-Mavner*, by "George Elliott," *alias* Miss EVANS. The author of *Adam Bede* needs very little recommendation to the reading public, though the present work is by no means in the author's best vein. The story is that of a miserly weaver, who lost his gold, and finally became humanized and christianized—for there be some who do not recognize these two terms as synonyms—by association with a daughter of his adoption. It is oftener than the world notes, that little children lead the path to Heaven.

—*An Outcast*, written by F. C. ADAMS, and published by M DOOLADAY, represents a class of literature that will find very few readers just now, and herein our war may be counted a blessing. Had it only come in season to have prevented the publication of the book entirely, the cause of common sense would have been greatly benefited. Of making many books and much twaddle there is no end, and anything that drowns the insipid nothings is welcome, though it be the loud throats of cannon.

—*Currents and Counter-Currents*, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, is an excellent book for the man to read who believes that doctors never disagree. The effect of these conflicting currents is to plunge the reader into the vortex of a medicinal whirlpool, from which he only emerges to believe that the whole science founded by Esculapius is one gigantic humbug. The book, like everything else from the same golden pen, is well worth reading.

—Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE'S *After Icebergs with a Painter*, rather leads one to regret that the author ever overtook the icebergs, or else that he had not suffered the painter to pursue the chase alone, and tell the result with his pencil. What Mr. NOBLE has to say about icebergs is not very interesting,—any sensible iceberg, before a Summer sun made it watery and weak, could tell its own story much better. The "Painter," of course, was CHURCH. To him the public are indebted. The book is published by the APPLETONS.

—*A New Monetary System*, written by EDWARD KELLOGG originally, and now revised and edited by MARY KELLOGG PUTNAM, commends itself as a timely book, inasmuch as the author professes to treat of "the only means of securing the respective rights of labor and property, and of protecting the public from financial revulsions." If the book furnishes our merchants with a means of protecting their marine property from JEFF. DAVIS' water pirates, it performs a service that entitles the author to a special medal; if it will enable the General Government to adequately protect its property from the depredations of the land pirates, it performs a double service, and establishes a claim to a seat at the door of the National Treasury for the author and his descendants, to all generations.

—The *Sable Cloud*, by the author of *A South-Side View of Slavery*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, comes a little too late in the day. The war-cloud overshadows it. When peace comes again, we'll read the book, and endeavor to bring ourselves to believe that Slavery is a good and a wise institution, the parent of all social joys and the promoter of a nation's happiness and prosperity. Until that halcyon day arrives, we decline to enter into any analyzations of color,—even to unfurl the pages of a sable cloud to find its silver lining.

—*The Hand-Book for the Military Surgeon*, by Drs. TRIPLER and BLACKMAN, published by ROBERT CLARK & Co., of Cincinnati, will prove a useful book unless the present campaign proves a bloodless one. The best abstract of its contents can be given, perhaps, by copying from the title page. It is a compendium of "the duties of the medical officer in the field, the sanitary management of the camp, the preparation of food, etc., with forms for the requisition of supplies, returns, etc., the diagnosis and treatment of camp dysentery, and all the important points in war surgery, including gunshot wounds, amputations, wounds of the chest, abdomen, arteries and head, and the use of choloform." If all the wants of a camp are not therein specified, it only remains for some ambitious medicine man to issue a volume by way of P. S.

— J. P. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish a very convenient little book in pamphlet form, *The Handy Book for the Soldier*. It contains full and complete instructions for the performance of all military evolutions; instructs the "raw recruit" in regard to which end of the musket he is to present at the foe; and everything else that it is desirable he should know—even to the most convenient and economic method of performing a retreat.

—Volume 2d of *Cassell's Family Bible* is published. The illustrations are not of a very high order of art, but they will do. The price at which the work is afforded would scarcely warrant steel plate engravings.

In this connection we may mention CASSELL'S *Illustrated Family Newspaper* as a "very good thing to have" in the home circle. For a small sum of money it affords very fair sketches of what is going on in the world, both by pencil and pen. The selections of reading matter might well be emulated by some of our indigenous illustrated newspapers.

—It is always safe to commend religious books. Whatever may be said of the literary merits of some of the books published under this category, there can be but one thing said as to their effect on the morals of a community. *Discourses on Sacramental Occasions*, by ICHABOD G. SPENCER, is, as the title purports, a collection of sermons delivered by this late eminent divine at commemorations of the Lord's Supper. The book has an introduction by GARDINER SPRING, D D., and is published by M. W. DODD. *The Brick Church Memorial*, coming from the press of the same publisher, contains the discourses delivered by Dr. SPRING, on the closing of the old church in Beekman-street, and the opening of the new church on Murray Hill. It is a most creditable specimen of typography. *Mission Schools in India*, by Rev. G. WILDER, contains very interesting sketches of missionary life among the North American Indians, the Sandwich Islanders, the Armenians of Turkey, and the Nestorians of Persia. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, of New-York, is the publisher. The *Hand book of the Presbyterian Church*, published by HARPER BROS., is a very useful compilation for the use of members, deacons, elders and ministers of that denomination, by Rev. JOEL D. PARKER, D D, and Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH. *A new Digest of the Acts and Deliverances of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America*, is as useful and bulky a book as the title would indicate. It is published at Philadelphia by the Presbyterian Publication Committee. The American Tract Society are publishing some very useful and timely works. *A Memoir of Daniel Safford*, edited by his wife, is before us. The Society have also published a number of small tracts, with durable and flexible covers, designed for the use of soldiers during the campaign. Some very useful hints to soldiers, in taking care of their health and physical comforts, are given in the fore part of each little book.

HORACE WATERS publishes a collection of Sabbath School songs, and also a collection of patriotic ones, in very cheap and convenient form. The latter might be circulated among the volunteers with good effect.

THE MAGAZINES.

Harpers' Monthly is before the public with its customary promptitude. The number for June may be characterized as unusually good, and even above the happy average which this periodical has secured for itself. "What is Best"—a keen and biting paper from the pen of CHARLES NORDHOFF, Esq., is searching as a nor'wester, and equally health-giving. "Grace and I," is "A tale with a purpose," written by Mrs. KATHERINE S. WILLIAMS, a lady who is rapidly securing for herself a recognition as one of the most original thinkers and sparkling pencilers known in Magazinedom. We have before spoken of an admirable feature in *Harpers'*—the editorial compilations of new books, by which the public are enabled to arrive at the gist of the principal new publications without being obliged to wade through an ocean of chaff. The article in the present number, *Adventures in Gorilla Land*, under which may be written GUERNSEY *fecit*, is excellent, in both style and illustration. "George Rogers Clarke" is the conclusion of a capital biographical sketch of a man whose life has never before been fairly written. In addition to what we have mentioned, the June number contains articles by FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, T. S. ARTHUR and other well known *litterateurs*. One peculiarly excellent feature in it is the scarcity of love stories proper, and the greater space given to more profitable matter.

The *Knickerbocker* for June is glorious in a corn-colored cover. The old gentleman has laid aside his purple vestments to borrow the hues of the Corn-hill. On the whole we like the change. The contents of the interior of the magazine are quite in keeping with the brilliancy of its exterior. "A few words about the war," is a sensible article on a rather current topic; it will be appreciated some years hence, when people in speaking of this war will say, "The less said about it the better." There is a poem by C. H. WEBB, entitled "The Fisher's Daughter," and another poem by some one else with the somewhat pedantic baptism of "Labore est Orare;" both are of average merit. The Editor's table is as piquant as ever, we had almost said "more so." The lively fancies of CLARK seem like the blossomings of some rose trees, each month they brighten.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is equal in ability and interest to any that have preceded it. Mrs. STOWE'S new tale, *Agnes of Sorrento*, promises—if we may judge from the initial chapters—to sustain the author's world-wide reputation. A paper entitled "Greek Lives" will be favorably received by disciples and admirers of Grecian art. Many people will think that the verses in this number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, called the "Army Hymn," are the gem of the collection. They are said to be written by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and are solemn and earnest as the spirit of the times demands. Variety is well kept up in this number. Among the articles is one on European politics, headed NAPOLEON III.; one on American Navigation, and two on the disturbed condition of the country. A description of the march of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Washington is cleverly and amusingly told.

FRANK LESLIE publishes No. 1 of a gigantic semi-monthly pictorial, yclept a *History of the War*. It is certainly large enough to be good. The engravings are very fair indeed. The "bombardment of Sumter" was, of course, sketched by a special artist.

MAPS OF THE WAR.

Of all the many maps of the "seat of war," decidedly the best is that published by A. RUMPF, No. 175 Broadway. It gives a panoramic view of the country, and enables the observer to obtain a much better idea of the situation and location of the points where the common interest now centers, than he could derive from the old-fashioned straight lines and blue and yellow dots and patches. There is one great defect, however, which we hope to see remedied in another edition. There is no scale of distances appended, and one consequently is somewhat at a loss in following the army movements, and jumping from one point to another. But, all in all, it is a capital and most timely chart, and does much credit to the gentleman by whom it was drawn and lithographed, Mr. JOHN BACHMAN.

The new series of maps published by COLTON, showing the States where armies are forming and marching, together with the military stations, forts, &c., are of use. Publishers of these things are showing much tact in availing themselves of the popular current. KORFF BROS., for instance, send out the initial plate of a series designed to give people an idea of the appearance of the different "Defenders of our Union." A specimen member of each regiment is pictured as large as life, attired in full and complete uniform. There are the Zouaves of all sizes and colors; the plain, old-fashioned soldier, and every other description of volunteer. The series will interest the country readers, who have no opportunity of witnessing our Broadway pageants.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Official Tranquillity—The Question of San Domingo—Proceedings of President Santana—Spain and Mexico—The Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Spain, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The official world of Spain seems to be enjoying at this moment a profound tranquillity. Queen ISABELLA is at Aranjuez, a magnificent royal residence, passing the first fine days of Spring, and getting ready to give birth to a fourth prince or princess. The head of the Government, O'DONNELL, Marshal Duke of Tetuan, has just got happily through a rather severe tempest in the Cortes. The Emperor of Morocco is just counting down another four millions and a half dollars at Tangiers to the Spanish Commissioners, of the $20,000,000—price of the victories of the Spanish army last Spring. The Deputies to the Cortes, an overwhelming majority of public officers and employes, named by the Ministry, though a considerable number have slid off, and a number have lately refused to vote at all, are still faithful in sufficient number to give a majority of votes for the Government. A vast net-work of railways and electric elegraph wires cross the territory of the Peninsula already, and as a crown of all these blessings, one of the richest islands of the West Indies, San Domingo, humbly begs to be reannexed to her old mother, Spain.

Perhaps, you would not imagine that this last surfeit of good fortune is precisely the cause of considerable embarrassment to the happy Government of Spain. Nevertheless, this is true. The question of annexation or no annexation is what prevents our conservative Cabinet and ultra Catholic Government from sleeping entirely at ease in the lap of our ancient monarchy. There has been a good deal of hob-nobbing and intriguing between Spanish and Dominican Generals in this business.

Gen. ALFAU, friend of SANTANA, has been going back and forward, rejoicing in the title of Plenipotentiary of the Republic of San Domingo, and last year took away with him a number of officers of the Spanish army, who passed over to the service of the army of SANTANA. Probably he took also some crosses and medals and cordons for the valiant breasts of the Dominicans themselves. But at the time when this retrograde Administration lent its ear to the soft soothings of Gen. ALFAU and SANTANA, they did not reflect that the island was a Republic more or less respectable, but, at least, accustomed to individual liberty, and used individually and collectively to having its own way, and that, perhaps, its inhabitants would not so easily submit to the superannuated colonial system of Spain. It was all very well to have Spain to protect them on the exterior, and keep the Haytians out of their territory—very fine—but the institutions of interior Government. Thus, the event, after all, operates like a kind of surprise upon this Government, and they hesitate more today before the necessity of modifying the old Spanish system, to make it applicable to the Dominicans, than before the not very formidable diplomatic difficulties raised by England. Quite at ease as regards the United States, having little to fear from France and other nations, they hesitate before the prospect of having to make themselves liberal and progressive by the sole fact of the annexation of San Domingo.

It is quite evident they cannot dream of forcing upon that island the religious intolerance, the severe edicts against the liberty of worship, and liberty of speech and writing; nor can they well attempt to propagate into San Domingo the horrors of African Slavery; nor can they well establish the irresponsible autocracy of the Captains-General of the other Spanish colonies, the Administration abuses, the vexatious imposts, and close centralization, which now exist under the shadow of a monarchy in pretence constitutional. But if they concede to San Domingo popular franchises, liberties and guarantees, they will be forced sooner or later to extend the same to Cuba and Porto Rico. What will become of Slavery in Cuba? What will happen to the whole old worm-eaten edifice of the colonies and the mother country? Where will the annexation of San Domingo end? That is the question of the day in Madrid. The Spanish Democrats and Liberals of all parties have caught the idea and press the Government to commit itself. This same Ministry which has been helping FRANCISCO II. of Naples, and his Holiness of Rome, and her Highness of Parma, and all the other Highnesses of Italy, and protesting against annexations by the will of the people in every sense and on every field, finds itself in a bit of a pinch. The work which they themselves have prepared, (and there is no doubt of this,) threatens to fall upon their own heads.

The Bay of Samana is very beautiful, but the beloved Slavery which enriches so many Spanish functionaries is very fine also, and it fattens and feeds our generals, the props of the throne; and nothing can certainly be better than a *régime* under which, by flattering the army, one can be master and enjoy with impunity the advantages of administrative nepotism and clerical tyranny—whilst our great men are made rich at the expense of the colonies. This is the real secret of the vacillation of the Ministry in this question of Dominican annexation. Nevertheless, I believe it is done.

Col. RIZO, sent by Capt. Gen. SERRANO, from Cuba, to take the definitive instruction of the Queen's Government, starts this evening from Aranjuez for Cadiz, where he will take the mail steamer of the 1st May for the Havana, carrying out the dispatches and verbal explanations of O'DONNELL and his Cabinet. Their chief points are as follows:

There will be a kind of appeal to the people of the island, whether by unrestricted suffrage or not, I have not been able to satisfy myself, but the principle of the will of the people of San Domingo is accepted by Spain as the basis of their annexation, and its manifestation must precede the consumation of that act. Slavery will be forbidden in the island. If the monarchical fervor of the neophytes should permit the suppression of all institutions giving them a voice in their own Government, the present Spanish system will be applied to them pure and simple. In case this should not prove to be practicable, the annexation will be converted into a kind of protectorate on the part of Spain, who will wash her hands of the republican or free administration in the interior, and things will be kept along as heretofore, Slavery and despotism in Cuba and constitutional hypocrisy in Spain. This last result is what would best please the present Ministry, but it is a half-way measure which you will see at a glance can hardly be maintained long in practice.

To-morrow in the Senate will begin the debate between Sr. PACHECO, late Ambassador, ousted from Mexico by JUAREZ, and the Minister of State. It may be interesting, but more probably it will be only another exhibition of generalities, to cover up, instead of to publish what has really occurred in this Mexican business.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing a law against the Press, which has given birth to two or three glorious speeches whose echo will ring over all Spain. Sr. RIVERO, the able and eloquent leader of the Democratic party, made a speech on Friday, which even his enemies could not help applauding, and it would have killed the bill in an assembly composed of any other material than these clerks of departments and such like petty officers, dependent upon the Ministry for their daily bread. The Queen, if she dared, would reëstablish the Inquisition and does all she can to maintain the Catholic exclusivism. Father CLORET, her confessor sister, PATROCINIO, a famous nun who intrigues with the King Consort and the Queen as well as all the other clerical and absolutist notabilities who make up the *camarilla* of the Palace, have her pretty much under their exclusive direction. She is completely fanaticized and superstitious to a pitiable degree. It is a thing well known, and I would not mention it as a rumor if it were not indeed a fact, that Queen ISABELLA sends her shirts to sister PATROCINIO, who puts them on and wears them, after which they are returned day by day to her Catholic Majesty, who puts them on unwashed from the nun's body, in the confiding belief that there is thus some peculiar virtue imparted to them which will be beneficial to Her Majesty, now pregnant. This is only one of many indications of her state. Meantime convents are multiplied by the influence of the nun, and the money of the Queen, in spite of the laws which prohibit them. The Queen's domains are immense, and spread over different provinces, and in the greater part of these royal domains new convents are established, where the Royal family spend enormous sums which would certainly be better applied in encouragement of arts, letters or industry. In 1854 the Cortes lost by a very close vote the law declaring complete religious liberty or toleration in Spain, but to-day the Queen does all she can to cause to be executed rigorously the old laws on this subject, which had come to be almost a dead letter. Very recently nine persons were arrested in Malaga, and thrown into prison and solitary confinement on suspicion that they belonged to an association of Protestants.

These indications are sufficient for you to comprehend, that if an apparent calm and satisfaction seems to reign in the high official regions of Spain, nevertheless the popular masses are profoundly moved. They have learned prudence, however, and are well lead. Their organization and the means of keeping them in check have been perfected by experience. The Democratic propaganda is active and successful in all the laboring classes. Don JUAN, of Bourbon, sole heir of Don CARLOS, the old absolutist pretender, has turned Democrat, and floods the Peninsula with his manifestos, offering all sorts of liberal and radical reforms. It is an indication that he has discovered which way the under-current is setting; but he is too much interested to be believed, and the Spanish people seem to be disposed to manage their own affairs. The vexations of clerical fanaticism and hypocrisy, with the absolutist instincts of the Court, may well ripen the Republic in Spain much sooner than is generally expected.

Tranquillity on the surface, revolution at the bottom,—behold the true situation of Spain at this moment.

T. H. S.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Karnak—Spanish Liberality—A Fatal Duel at Havana—Murders and Robberies—An Earthquake—Later from San Domingo—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

The Royal Mail Company's Steamship *Solent* had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., of which I was not aware when I closed my letter forwarded through the United States Consulate per Spanish steam frigate *Berenguela*, on that date. It is worthy, perhaps, of being noted as an instance of the liberality of our Spanish brethren, that a charge of 12½ cents was made at the Post-office here for each single letter received to be forwarded by the *Berenguela*: that was the very first occasion on which I had ever heard of postage being charged in advance for letters to be forwarded by a "man-of-war." As, however, thanks to the United States Consulate, my letter was forwarded free of all charge to me, I have, perhaps, no right to complain.

The *Solent* brought dates from the City of Mexico to 27th ult. I have the pleasure of handing you herewith a copy of the *Mexican Extraordinary* of that date with which I was favored by a friend the day before yesterday. In it you will find a "Review of the News of the Month" and other interesting matter.

A duel took place at Marinas, a small town distant about seven miles from this city, early on the morning of the 6th inst., between Señor DON ISIDRO ARANJO DE LIRA, then chief editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, the leading newspaper of this city, and Señor DON BENJAMIN VALLIN, a rich Creole planter. The seconds of the former were Col. MATIA and Brigadier LOGULANTE; of the latter, Lieut.-Col. R SANCHEZ and Col. MUNOZ, Chief of Police under the administration of Gen. CONCHA. The weapons used were five-barrel revolvers. The parties fought at twenty-five paces, advancing after each fire. After the first fire they advanced to within about fifteen paces of each other, when Señor LIRA fired a second and *third* time, his adversary coolly receiving the fires all unharmed; then deliberately firing his second shot, it took effect in Señor LIRA'S hip, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died next day, and was buried on the 8th.

The difficulty between the two gentlemen arose from certain letters published in Madrid, written by LIRA, in which strong reflections were made upon the Creole character generally, and upon that of Señor VALLIN in particular. Señor VALLIN was at first reported to have escaped to your city in the *Berenguela*, but I have since understood that such is not the case, but that he has been challenged by a friend (some say one of the seconds) of the deceased Señor LIRA. The seconds, I hear, went to His Excellency the Captain-General, expressing their deep regret for the sad result of the affair. His Excellency is understood to have replied, that whilst, as a soldier and a gentleman, he could not perhaps blame them for the part they had taken in the matter, yet when a knowledge of it reached him in his official capacity as Captain-General, he would be compelled to have them prosecuted. Señor LIRA behaved nobly in his dying hours, declaring before the proper authority in his *ante-mortem* declaration, that he met his death by accident, the pistol accidentally being discharged whilst he was cleaning it. This fact exhibits the true chivalry we read about of the character of the Spaniards, whom henceforth I shall look upon with far more favorable judgment than I have been wont to do.

Col. MUNOZ too, whom we have all thought so harsh and cruel, in consequence of his conduct, as Chief of Police, *to the Creoles*, during the Pinto troubles, has completely reëstablished himself in our good opinions, by his having been the second of a Creole.

Two French peddlers, a M. CASSAGNE and his partner, who were known to travel with a large stock of valuable jewelry, were stopped week before last on the road between Sancti Espiritu and Trinidad, by fourteen armed men, who robbed the two of fifteen thousand dollars worth of jewelry—their entire stock in trade.

Señor ESCALAMIRA, who kept a fancy goods store in O'Rielly-street, called the "Buen Gusto de Paris," is believed to have committed suicide. He had a boil on one of his arms which caused him to have a slight fever, and it is said he purposely applied a poisonous ointment to it, which caused his death. It is also reported he had previously committed several forgeries.

We had a visit on the 7th inst., from the United States steamer *Water-Witch*. She came from Tortugas, and sailed the evening of the day she arrived or very early next morning.

We have had a hot southerly wind blowing for some days, which depresses the spirits and renders men capable of

"The most arch deed of piteous massacre
That ever yet this land was guilty of,"

And I might fill half a column with accounts of robberies and murders, &c., &c., but such I have no gusto for to-day, and therefore crave to be pardoned for the omission.

There were smart shocks of earthquake on the 28th ult., in all the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cuba.

The 9th inst. was a public holiday, "The Ascension of the Saviour."

The *Prensa* newspaper a few days ago asserted that an official communication had been received from Spain approving of the annexation of St. Domingo. The *Gaceta*, the Government official paper of this Island, of the following day, contained a paragraph evidently written "by authority," denying that any official communication had been received from Spain on the subject.

The steamship *Pajaro del Oceano* (Ocean Bird) arrived here 5th inst. from St. Domingo. The country is represented to be quiet, but from conversations I have had with two or three of the passengers, who came by her, I gathered enough to convince me that the majority of the people of the Spanish part of the Island are averse to its being annexed to the Spanish dominion.

The intelligence from Venezuela by the *Pajaro del Oceano* is not of the slightest interest, beyond the fact that Gen. PAEZ appears to be fast succeeding in restoring peace to the country.

This letter will be forwarded by the British steamer *Karnak* which leaves at noon to-day for New-York *via* Nassau, crowded with passengers, indeed had she accommodations for fifty more passengers, they are here, awaiting an opportunity to get home.

The American steamship *General Miramon*, which runs regularly between New-Orleans and this port arrived day before yesterday under the English flag. Time has been when the "Stars and Stripes" were deemed a sufficient protection on any and every sea, but such is no longer the case.

The Spanish steamship *Pelayo* returned from St. Domingo yesterday, bringing dates thence to the 2d inst.

According to the *Diario de la Marina* of this morning, "nothing new had occurred in the Spanish part of the island, and 'our brothers' were each day becoming more satisfied at being placed in the *shade* of the Spanish flag."

Gen. SANTANA had been some days absent at Azúa, but had returned to the Capital.

The Spanish corvette *Mazarredo* had arrived from Cadiz 27th ult., and sailed next day for Samana.

The United States steamer *Crusader* again entered this port yesterday.

Mr. MURAT ascended with his balloon just at dusk evening before last from *Guanabuca*. He had on two previous evenings during the week disappointed the people, by not making an ascent, according to announcement, and it was only by threats of being fined and *confined* that he was induced to ascend the evening he did. He was a very short period in the air, nor did he attain any very considerable height, but descended about a mile from the location whence he ascended.

COMMERCIAL.

The markets are very dull. No alteration in rates of Sugar, Molasses, Freights or Exchanges.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the American, British and Belgian Ministers at Vera Cruz—Their departure for the Capital—Safety of the Roads—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, U. S. Minister to Mexico, and suite; Sir CHARLES WYKE, Minister from England, and Mr. VON KIST, *Chargé des Affairs* from Belgium, arrived at Vera Cruz by the English steamer *Solent*, from Havana, on the 30th ult. The three Legations are to proceed at once to the city of Mexico.

The roads are now considered quite safe, but the Government has made preparations for an ample escort to provide against all contingencies.

The Government at the Capital is progressing favorably, although slowly.

A conducta of $1,200,000 has arrived at Tampico.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, April 29th.

The month of April has produced its fair quota of transient excitements, which appear to have become inseparable from Mexican life. We have had a ministerial crisis, a change of cabinet, several alarms arising from reported conspiracies, several arrests of State criminals, one execution of a State prisoner, a continued chatter about the meeting of the National Congress, and a few other less important topics for conversation, which have had their brief hour and passed into obscurity—the only thing remaining to attract present attention being the Congress and the new Minister of Finance. The former not having plunged into the great questions of the day, for want of a quorum, remains, like all untried things in Mexico, a terror to the community. The latter, that is Señor MATA the new Minister of Finance, has made himself conspicuous by knocking on the head, for the present, a host of transactions that were quietly sliding through the palace, to the great advantage of certain speculators, out of every little advantage to the nation. Señor MATA has suspended all payments except to the military in actual service, and with the exception of the laments of a few interested persons we hear this step highly praised. The fact that over twenty-five millions of dollars worth of clergy property, have been entered and disposed of since the beginning of the present year, and that notwithstanding the treasury is empty, was sufficiently alarming to justify the proceedings of the new Minister of Finance in suspending payments for a short time at least, until he could understand the actual position of the national credit. We have no doubt that before renewing payments, Señor MATA will give to the public the results of his researches in the Finance Department, and be forced to expose some rare transactions that have been made in the past four months.

Altogether, with all the excitements which have come upon us, we find ourselves in pretty much the same position as at the close of the last month—perhaps with a little more confidence existing in the permanency of the Government, which, notwithstanding all the difficulties that have come upon it, and many of which it has still to combat with, is unquestionably daily gaining ground, and the meeting of Congress, it is hoped, will give further confidence in the stability of the existing state of things.

Efforts are continually made to attach great importance to the movements of certain chiefs of the clergy party who are still in arms. There are MARQUEZ and MEJIA in the Sierra, LOZADO in the mountains of Tuxtla, COBOS across the Lake of Texcoco, and VICARIO in the south of Puebla, making his occasional visits across to Iguala. ZULOAGA is acknowledged by them to be President of Mexico, and ZULOAGA, accordingly, has named a Cabinet and published his decrees. But all these men and their acts only signify that the country is terribly demoralized; that robbery and pillage are looked upon by a large class of the Mexican population as legitimate means for gaining their livelihood, and that the Government has not yet been able to put matters to rights. The enterprise of cleansing the country of its demoralization is a stupendous one, but we have no doubt it will ultimately be accomplished. The chiefs now in arms against public order are men branded with every crime, and had the Church of Mexico any hope of again gaining supremacy, the very fact of its having such wretches in its service must doom such hope to disappointment, for no country could recognize a Government set up by such men.

By the election returns already received there remains no doubt but Señor JUAREZ has been elected by an overwhelming majority President of the Mexican Republic.

The session of Congress should have opened the beginning of last week, but the want of sufficient members to form a quorum has delayed this event. Yesterday 87 members were in attendance, and it is believed that by the beginning of this week that body will have become fully organized.

Our advices from San Luis Potosi are to the 20th. It appears quite certain that MEJIA had started from his hiding place in the Sierra in pursuit of the conducta of $1,200,000 bound for Tampico, but it was believed he could not overhaul it, although nothing positive was known at San Luis at our latest dates. During the month, a new attempt at revolt was made in that city. The principal leaders have been arrested. The Government of that State is actively prosecuting outlaws. Two by the name of GUILLERMO GODINES and PRUDENCIO NAVARRO have recently been shot. The mail that left San Luis Potosi on the 18th ult., for this Capital, was seized by the Reactionists, and the correspondence, partially destroyed, was left at San Miguel Allende. Commercial movements are improving in San Luis Potosi.

Recent advices received from Chiapas assure us that the forces of President CARRERA, of Guatemala, have overrun that State, and have sacked, burned and murdered in a wholesale manner. The City of Comitan has been the special object of the vengeance of the forces of Guatemala, and has suffered all the miseries these people have been able to heap upon it. In one of these late forays of CARRERA'S men upon Comitan, a wealthy American merchant, Mr. JAMES MCQUIN, was completely ruined by these people, who left his house a heap of ruins. We have no doubt the Mexican Government will ere long bring Guatemala to a serious account for these atrocities.

The bark *Maria Concepcion*, which was one of the *armada* sent from Havana to support MIRAMON in his attack upon Vera Cruz, and was accordingly seized, has been declared a good prize, and delivered over to the Vera Cruz Custom-house to be sold.

MARQUEZ, the butcher of Tacubaya, who is now in the Sierra with MEJIA, laboring for the restorotion of the Clergy tyranny in Mexico, has published a decree of two articles, which read as follows: "ARTICLE I.—BENITO JUAREZ and all who have obeyed him or recognized him as a Government, are traitors to their country, as well as all who have aided him by any means, directly or indirectly, no matter how insignificant. ART 2.—All persons coming under any of the heads of the preceding article, shall be shot immediately on their apprehension, without further investigation than the identification of their person."

Gov. WILLER, United States Minister Plenipotentiary, remains quite unwell, but hopes are now entertained that in a few days he will be able to be about again.

The Government has published a decree suspending the admission in the custom houses of paper of the interior debt, and substituting for this paper, bonds of the Vera Cruz railroad. We propose to speak more at length of this enterprise in a future number.

A TORNADO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Orangeburgh correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, gives the following account of a tornado which visited that district on May 6:

"It began about 4½ o'clock, going from west to east. It first broke in its fury upon the plantation of L. C. GLOVER, Esq., doing much damage to the fences and very seriously injuring one of his negroes. Rapidly passing from this locality, it rushed in its desolating course successively over the plantations of R. T. H. LEGARE, J. J. ANDREWS, H. ELLIS and H. WANNAMAKER, tearing the fences to pieces, and ripping up the crops most frightfully. It next swept through the plantation of Mrs. JOHN O'CAIN, utterly destroying all the buildings upon her place, crippling one little negro, and throwing Mr. GEO. H. POOSER about 100 feet, literally covering him with lumber. It next passed to the plantation of Dr. J. G. JENKINS, and here the work of devastation was most complete. The Doctor's dwelling and out-buildings were entirely new, and well arranged, but so utter was the destruction wrought in a moment by the furious whirlwind that scarcely a vestige of any of the houses remain. Two of his negroes were instantly killed, and he himself, his wife and child and two negroes were badly bruised and wounded.

The hurricane next passed over the plantation of JNO. RICKENBACKER, Esq., destroying all his negro houses, and wounding one or two of his negroes. It then passed over Four Hole Swamp, but what damage it has occasioned beyond is not yet ascertained.

The course of the gale which I have indicated extends for a distance of twenty-five miles, and the width of the path of the whirlwind was about a quarter of a mile. The roar of the tempest was frightful. When first seen, the whirlwind was red, but soon afterwards it became very black. Its power was wonderful, and it bore heavy fragments of Dr. JENKINS' houses *more than two miles* from the site of the houses. In traversing the wood, it twisted up and prostrated the largest pine trees in every direction, and in one instance it tore up a stone wall entire, leaving it with its foundations highest. I may give you hereafter some further accounts of the effects of this tremendous tornado."

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Flag of the Union Raised at Wyandotte—The Dangers Missouri will incur in Seceding.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

This has been a glorious day for Wyandotte. Three weeks ago to-day, just two miles below us and in plain sight of us, the Secessionists raised the black piratical flag of the Southern Confederacy. To-day, in full view of that flag, we have hoisted, one hundred and thirty feet high, the old flag of the Union. Although it was rainy and muddy, everybody seemed to be out,—men, women and children. Several of the Union-loving men from over the line were here, including Mayor VANHORN, of Kansas City, Mo., and the editor of the *Republican*, Mr. DOANE, who was obliged to stop his paper after the black flag went up. A rumor prevailed here to-day, that the Missouri Legislature has passed the ordinance of secession. But VANHORN said that Missouri was the first State west of the Mississippi to go into the Union, and she will be the last to go out. We all counsel peace here between Kansas and Missouri, but whether it will long continue, is very doubtful. There are many Union men in that fine State, who will fight long and hard before they will see the old flag dishonored. The first stroke against the Government will bring down Illinois from the East, Iowa from the North, while Kansas will not be slow to take signal vengeance for former wrongs. Let Missouri secede and array herself against the United States, on the side of JEFF. DAVIS, and every shackle on her slaves will fall to the ground in sixty days.

We learn that two companies of infantry in this County, two of cavalry and one of artillery, are ready and willing to move at the tap of the drum in defence of the Government.

JIM LANE is up the Kaw somewhere, getting ready his regiments. He gave out that he would pass over the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad last Tuesday, and the St. Joseph fellows went out that day in force and stopped the cars, but found no JIM LANE. He had *concluded* to come over the day before, in disguise, and was safe in Kansas. Plenty of rain has fallen here, and crops look well. The seed sent from the East, will prevent another famine.

QUILL.

FROM PARIS.

Mr. Faulkner Emancipates a Slave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 29, 1861.

Mr. FAULKNER has just emancipated his favorite slave DAVE, an intelligent and amiable mulatto, whom all persons will recollect who ever visited the Minister's house at Paris. DAVE, it appears, is the last slave of the PIPER family, the most noted and valuable family of slaves in the Harper's Ferry region, and all of whom have been owned and emancipated by Mr. FAULKNER. The history of one of these slaves is to the last degree romantic. When Mr. FAULKNER entered upon his estates, at the age of twenty-one, he found himself the owner of a young girl of the PIPER family, aged seven years, who was perfectly white, with blue eyes, straight hair, and great personal beauty. Her mother was a mulatto woman of the family, but the father was a white man—a well-known politician, in fact, and one of the handsomest men in Virginia. Mr. FAULKNER emancipated the mother, and sent the child to Pennsylvania, to be educated in the family of a pious and philanthropic lady of his acquaintance. According to the law of Pennsylvania at that time, a slave was free at the end of six months, and exactly one day after the PIPER child had been six months in the State, there walked into Madame X.'s house a well-known wealthy Abolitionist, who said to her: "Madam, I suppose you know that, by the law of the State,

THE GREAT REBELLION.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

What does an Army Represent?—Morals of an Army—Moral Duties—Of the Organization of Armies, and of the Formation of Camps.

WHAT DOES AN ARMY REPRESENT?

As we have said in our last article, an army is a government by itself, having a distinct and separate code, ruled by its own laws, and acting, in a certain sense, outside and independently of the civil society in the midst of which she moves.

An army, then, is a society in the society from which she is separated, as long as her services are needed. As long as that service lasts, she is bound, by her moral and political code, to duties which she cannot infringe without loss to herself and a great injury to the nation. These duties, including as they do, the moral character of the country she is called to defend, are of the most delicate nature. There is no organized body calculated to reflect shame or glory upon us as an army, representing as ours does, our National unity and a set of moral ideas and reforms upon which we intend to build our fame and civilization, in the present and in the future. What is our army if not a living law, which, unable to obtain obedience through peace, seeks for it through war, defending the very essence of all governments, the maintenance of our Constitution, and the very ideal of our honor, the integrity of our flag? Our army is the law and the justice of our country made flesh, and reflect, with the spirit of our traditions, the manly virtues of our race.

Hence the necessity for her to possess an education commensurate with the magnitude of the interests she is called to defend. That education is of two kinds: moral and physical. The first includes the handling of the bayonet, swimming, marching and gymnastics. The second comprehends discipline, that is to say, passive obedience, the knowledge of her duties and rights, and of rewards and punishments.

MORALS OF AN ARMY.

Among the moral virtues composing the code of an army, honor occupies the first place. By honor is understood a certain ideal of duty, which is nowhere inscribed except on the page of conscience. A soldier strongly affected with this ideal will avoid all vulgar, base, cruel, or dishonorable actions. He will not only do his duty, but more than his duty. He will try to keep the honor of the army safe by keeping his own, and by feeling its requirements more keenly than in ordinary times. If the occasion demands, he will unhesitatingly sacrifice his existence for the sake of the corps to which he belongs. In a word, he will concentrate upon the flag of his regiment all the love and self-devotedness of which a man can be susceptible.

The French annals supply us with an example of military self-sacrifice worth mentioning. One morning, at the dawn of the day, a French officer, named D'Assas, Captain in *le Régiment d'Auvergne*, was inspecting the posts, when he fell unexpectedly in the midst of a division of the enemy, ready to surprise the French.—If you give the alarm, said the General commanding the division, to D'Assas, you are a dead man. Inaccessible to fear, D'Assas does not hesitate. He exclaims: *A moi d'Auvergne; voità les ennemis!* To me, d'Auvergne! here is the enemy! He was shot on the spot. But his regiment heard his voice, and the French army was saved.

The defence of Major Anderson is an example of the same order. His conduct in this affair is the more to be praised, inasmuch that he found himself in the midst of a civil war, exploding suddenly upon his head, surrounded with social and political influences calculated to try his character and intellect. To have resisted them as he did; to have placed his duty to his superior, and the honor of his country's flag above all considerations—to have fronted, for their sake, the risk of a fight between a handful of men and a whole army, is not a slight merit. His defence of Fort Sumter, is an example of devotion to military honor worthy to be recorded in the annals of this country. The reception given to him by the people of the North, and the sudden reputation which has surrounded his name, hitherto comparatively unknown, shows that the nation knows how to appreciate the sense of honor in its defenders, even when that honor has only been a moral one, not attended with material success.

The cultivation and development of that sentiment in the army was always the object of a particular attention among warlike people. In order to inculcate it more deeply, the Romans, whose scientific attainments in the art of war are still an object of profitable study in our age, had given to their legions the name of the virtues the most indispensable in time of war. They were called by the name of *The Invincible, The Valorous, The Truthful*, etc., and by these moral attributes, always judiciously dispensed, these legions were under the obligations to justify their title, and never to commit an act which could impair their fame or injure their reputation.

OF THE MORAL DUTIES.

Independently of the collective excellence which takes the name of honor, an army ought to possess all the minor virtues from whence the former one springs up. She must shun luxury, effeminacy and all indulgences calculated to slacken the discipline or to deteriorate the practice of the manly exercises which she is bound by duty to execute. Unfortunately, an army formed like ours, of recruits unprepared by the habits of camps and the life of garrison to strict discipline and to military manners, is often apt to receive in its midst the vicious and the idler, whose contagious presence may be injurious to the whole corps. In order to guard themselves against a peril of that nature the Romans used to locate their legions in standing camp, from which idleness and vices were driven off by continual labor and exercises. In modern times, among military nations, like France, military honor has introduced in the camps a certain standard of morality, from which a soldier could not depart without shame to himself, and a punition commensurate to his infraction. But it is clear that such influences cannot be produced in a day, and that a certain length of time is required to form among soldiers that *esprit de corps*, that sentiment of self-respect, which is the safest guarantee against any departure from discipline and morality. Meanwhile, this deficiency in our military life ought to be remedied by some equivalent, such as lectures on the military art, gymnastics, small-sword practice and some other exercises of that kind. It must not, also, be forgotten that, in time of war, everything contributing to enhance the soldier's courage, and to stir up in his breast the chords of patriotism and honor should be adopted. The French are, in this respect, the nation which best understand how to keep these virtues alive. Everybody remembers their amusements at the siege of Sebastopol, and the Zouaves' theatre, where soldiers, appropriately dressed, used to play, before the whole army, pieces in which the virtues of the French soldiers were exalted and the Russians ridiculed. They thus whiled away the tediousness of a long siege, remembering at the same time the duties they had to perform.

But a virtue upon which we cannot dwell too much is obedience. A recruit ought never to enlist unless he is taught beforehand that love of order, habits of obedience, self-confidence, and confidence in others, are the virtues he has to practice as long as his service lasts. Without these moral requisites an army is but an inconsistent meeting of men, incapable of justifying the hopes of the country or of giving satisfaction to its wants.

Roman armies were a model of military obedience. Everybody remembers the execution of Manlius' son, by command of his father, for having dared to conquer in opposition to orders. The Roman General was invested with absolute authority and with the right of death against any infraction to discipline. "These haughty Republicans," says Maizeroy, "so jealous of their freedom, were immediately changed into docile soldiers, entirely submissive, as soon as they had taken the military oath." Their legions were encamped to a certain distance from large cities, without any intercommunication with men and women, so that the soldier be not deterred by outward influences from the love of obedience and respect to discipline.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ARMIES AND OF THE FORMATION OF CAMPS.

Whatever may be the general belief as to the extent and duration of the present war, there is a thing which we ought not to lose sight of. It is, that in the state of our relations with the South, the most efficacious protector of peace is a well-drilled soldier—the most successful art of diplomacy, a good army. Besides, if the logic of history is true; if civil war—even in conditions of great inequality between the hostile parties, like that, for instance, which took place in France at the end of the last century, and in Spain in our own time—is a war of long duration; if it cannot be ended in a single blow, as some persons are inclined to believe, but may last a long series of years and degenerate, if we are victorious, into a partisan war—it is well that we should be prepared, fully, entirely prepared, to meet all the contingencies which such times as these in which we live may require.

In our last article we intimated in a general manner, that the best mode of answering to the necessities of war consisted in the formation of military camps designed to educate our army, and the establishment of strong reserves. Since that, and within the past eight days, events have spoken in the same sense. The perils incurred in the Mississippi valley by the concentration of the rebel forces in Tennessee, have compelled the administration to set up a camp at Cairo, and the Governor of Ohio, moved by a spirit of wisdom, has called under arms a reserve of one hundred thousand men. These acts are in the right direction and ought to be imitated and multiplied. Let us not forget that a nation never was successful in war but by adopting the measures we have advised. What enabled Frederick of Prussia to win the battle of Rosback against a force twice as strong, and to be the founder of the modern science of tactics, if not the institution of military camps, where soldiers and officers were taught how to conquer? Were not the victories of the first French Empire partially due to the famous camp of one hundred thousand men formed at Boulogne, on the coast of the English channel, in view of a descent upon England? Was it not demonstrated there that fifteen months of drilling and working are sufficient to harden men against the greatest fatigues, and to create an invincible army which, in a single campaign, dictated laws to the rest of Europe? Whenever we inquire into the causes of successful wars, we are sure to find them planned and prepared beforehand, in military camps.

However, let us not be deceived on the true signification of this word. The formation of a camp requires from the part of the officers as much knowledge and activity as an army in campaign, which it resembles in all its aspects save the losses. In the first place, it must not be established in the vicinity of large communities, like the camps at Washington, but far from the indulgences of civilized life, far from the luxury and licentiousness of great cities. It must contain several divisions, which must be trained daily to the details of war, and two or three times a week to marching and great evolutions. The marching will be of three miles each hour; during that time the soldier will carry his knapsack, his provisions, his blanket, and his whole charge. The Army must go through all kinds of ways, paths and roads, however bad, and not return without having made its twenty-one miles, that is to say, one day's work.

The soldiers must be trained to march in close columns, and with the same caution as if they were in the midst of the enemy. They will be divided in van and rear guard; scouts and light troops will run over the country, keeping open the front of the columns and covering its flanks. The General will reconnoitre the ground, select his battle field, and take position suitable to the circumstances. All evolutions made in order to display the column will be made at a quick-step; because a troop which displays itself is always in a critical position, from which it cannot get out too soon.

A camp must be several miles in length and width, and crossed as much as possible with woods and water, so that the study of passes and the crossing of rivers—the most delicate part of warfare—may be practiced. The artillery will be so disposed as to support the front and the cavalry the flanks; these dispositions will, of course, change, when the nature of the ground or the position of the enemy will demand. A very important object of instruction is also the science of campaign intrenchments. Each man must know how to form an abatis, a palissade, to make gabions and fascines, to dig the earth, construct a parapet, etc. At the same time gymnastics, horse-riding, sword exercise, and lectures on the military art, will fill up the hours of amusement.

We enter into these details, not because it is our object to give a technical treatise on this question, but in order to familiarize the public with some of the general principles upon the art of war, which, an age ago, the Chevalier Follard, a competent man in this matter, said to be "a trade for the ignorant, but a science for clever men and men of learning." If this was true a century ago, how much more in our days and at a time when military science is submitted to a thorough reformation in consequence of the introduction in the army of the arms *de précision*? The drilling and armament of armies are as useful as the possession of courage and valor. Let us remember that the time of which Homer speaks, when it was necessary to possess an extraordinary strength to bend Ulysses' bow, is over, and that our army, to be victorious, must profess a perfect obedience to discipline, practice the observance of military virtue, possess a thorough experience of the fatigues of war, and a complete mastery of the science of modern warfare.

A Sensible Englishman on the American War.

To the Editor of the Birmingham Daily Post.

Sir: The establishment at the proper time of steam communication between Liverpool and New-Orleans may be an enterprise of fair commercial speculation, but the public should not be misled and induced to advance money to the undertaking by the encouragement of expectations that will never be realized.

The supposition that the United States Government will permit importations into the revolutionary States at lower duties than into the other States is erroneous, and the expectation will prove delusive; nor will the acknowledgement of the independence of those States ever take place. Some cargoes of merchandise may be introduced during a limited period, but soon the ports of the rebel States will be blockaded. Smuggling may then occur, but that cannot benefit a respectable steamboat company.

The United States Government has forborne to the utmost extent of human patience, and must now proceed to action. It is its bounden duty to protect the loyal subjects in the rebel States, forming, as they do, a large minority, or, as some suppose, even a majority, against the movements and designs of the revolutionists; and as much so, as it would be to protect them against foreign invasion. The "Confederate" Government, so called, is in all respects a usurpation; its acts being in no respect authorized by the free expression of the opinions of the people. Even left to itself, it cannot survive the inevitable effects of its own iniquities.

Louisiana and the Floridas, including the removal of the Indians, cost the American people nearly three hundreds of millions of dollars. They were purchased from France and Spain for the purpose of securing the mouths of the Mississippi (the outlet to the great waters of the West, comprising more than seventy thousand miles of river shore navigation) and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico contiguous thereto; and to suppose that these possessions and this right will be yielded to another Power, is beyond expression preposterous. Should the Americans prove false to themselves, false to their antecedents, and false to their ancestry—this may take place, but never otherwise. Connected with the fact that this rebellion is inaugurated for the purpose of opening the African Slave trade, and extending and perpetuating Slavery throughout the whole Southern region of North America, if there be any truth in man, if there be any principle in this world worth contending for, the American nation will become depopulated, and the country become a wilderness, before submitting to so ignominious a result. Those who imagine that the American people are going to barter their principles either for money or for peace, know nothing of them.

It is now admitted on all hands that the reasons given for rebellion were simply pretexts. That the whole thing has been a foul lie, got up by designing individuals for the purpose of elevating themselves to power, opening the African Slave-trade, and establishing a military despotism. In respect to real grievances under which the Slave States labor, if any, the whole nation declares in one voice, "they must and shall be redressed."

Nor will England and France in any way countenance this most unnatural rebellion. No Minister would hold his place one day in England who would give aid or encouragement to a State established for the purpose of opening the African Slave-trade, and for extending Slavery. The scorn of the people would drive him from the light of day.

The Morrill tariff, signed by James Buchanan whose Ostend manifesto was a truthful index to the mind of the man, was unquestionably a most injudicious measure, whether regarded in its relation to revenue, or to the political aspect of the times. It will undoubtedly be modified on the assembling of the Congress in July.

The course the general Government will now pursue may be pretty clearly foreseen. It has called for 75,000 troops, and will call for 200,000 more. These can all be raised, if needs be, in forty-eight hours. The call is everywhere met in the Northern, Middle and Western States with an immediate response. The whole people act as one man. The rebel States will not be invaded, but all their ports will be blockaded, the Government forts will be relieved, the Governor of Texas will be aided, and the mails will be cut off. Then it will be left to time to open the eyes of the people of the seceded States to the the iniquity of their leaders, and to the abyss of destruction they have been hurried to.

It would seem by the accounts to-day, that Jefferson Davis has authorized the issue of letters-of-marque, probably designing to replenish his treasury from some of the gold ships, which his efforts to obtain a loan have failed to accomplish.

To suppose that twenty-five millions of freemen, who are ready in a just cause, if needs be, to meet a world in arms, are going to have a fair portion of their country wrested from them, and the mouths of their magnificent rivers closed, by one-quarter of a million of traitors, oligarchs, is to imagine a depth of pusillanimity and depravity that the descendants of Englishmen never yet arrived at, nor ever will arrive at. Even were such a thing possible, the wicked would not go unpunished. The unerring justice of the Almighty would scourge from the face of the earth the authors of this most foul, uncalled for, and detestable rebellion. Yours, veay obediently,

April 30, 1861. SAMUEL GODDARD.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

To the Two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 14, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The occasion demands *action*, and it shall not be delayed by *speech*. Nor do either the people or their representatives need or require to be stimulated by appeals, or convinced by arguments. A grand era has dawned—inaugurated by the present great and critical exigency of the Nation, through which it will providentially and triumphantly pass, and soon emerging from apparent gloom, will breathe a freer inspiration in the assured consciousness of vitality and power. Confident of our ultimate future, confident in the principles and ideas of democratic republican government in the capacity, conviction and manly purpose of the American people, wherever liberty exists and republican government is administered under the purifying and instructing power of free opinion and free debate, I perceive nothing now about us which ought to discourage the good or to alarm the brave.

But the occurrence of public events universally known and needing no repetition here, has compelled the constitutional Government of our Federal Union to assert its rightful powers for the protection of its own integrity, and the maintenance of the honor, rights and liberties of the whole people, by an appeal to the stout hearts and the strong right arms of all loyal States and patriotic men.

Massachusetts, by the unanimous acclaim of her million and a quarter of people, has already inspired every department of her own public service with her traditional sentiment of perfect devotion to the cause of that common country which her successive generations have helped either to create or to support. And it is now only with a view to securing the aid and cooperation of the legislative branch, and in order to carry out more perfectly and more consistently with the system of our constitutional distribution of powers the measures requisite to a full performance of our duty as a State of the Union, that I have ventured to recall the members of the General Court from their private duties, to specially after the close of a laborious session.

Gentlemen—This is no war of sections—no war of North or South. It is waged to avenge no former wrongs, or to perpetuate ancient griefs or memories of conflict. It is the struggle of the People to vindicate their own rights, to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers—the majestic effort of a National Government to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the whole—and therefore, while I do not forget, I will not name to-day that "*subtle poison*" which has lurked always in our National system—and I remember also at this moment, that even in the midst of rank and towering rebellion under the very shadow of its torch and ax, there are silent but loyal multitudes of citizens of the South who wait for the National power to be revealed and its protecting flag unfurled for their own deliverance.

The guns pointed at Fort Sumter on the 12th day of April, while they reduced the material edifice and made prisoners of its garrison, announced to Anderson and his men their introduction into the noble army of heroes of American history; and the cannon of the Fort, as they saluted the American flag, when the vanquished garrison—unconquerable in heart—retired from the scene, saluted the Immortal Stripes and Stars, flaming out in ten times ten thousand resurrections of the flag of Sumter, on hill-top, staff and spire, hailed by the shouts and the joyful tears of twenty millions of freemen.

The proclamation of the President, summoning the rebels to disperse and the loyal militia to rally to the support of the National Capitol menaced by Secession, was immediately followed, in this State, by a movement of four regimental commands of infantry, a battalion of Rifles, and another of Light Artillery, (all from the "Active Volunteer Militia" of Massachusetts,) which under all its circumstances of celerity of motion, promptness of obedience and brilliancy of results, is unexampled in anything I remember elsewhere of the conduct of citizen soldiery. The telegraphic call from the Department at Washington for two regiments, reached the Executive of Massachusetts on the morning of Monday, the 15th of April, and was soon expanded into a call for four regiments. Availing ourselves of the organization happily existing in this Commonwealth partially prepared for active duty, and of the flexibility of our Militia System, and with the aid of the legislation of this year, permitting its indefinite numerical enlargement and the expansion of its companies to the full army size of sixty-four privates; together with the steps already taken to anticipate possible exigencies of the sort, and with the advantages of previous drill, discipline and moral preparation induced by means of a general order promulgated to the Militia in the month of January, the patriotic ardor and generous devotion of the people found means of efficient and prompt response. The telegraphic messages from Washington convinced me that no small reliance was placed on this Commonwealth to be early in the field; and, moreover, that no day whatever would be consistent with the urgent demands of the public safety. Nor was any delay permitted. Every officer, civil and military, according to his position and means of usefulness, and many private citizens, with various aid, cooperated with the Commander-in-Chief; and by 9 o'clock on the Sabbath morning following the Monday on which the first telegram was received, the whole number of regiments demanded from Massachusetts were already either in Washington, or in Fortress Monroe, or on their way to the defence of the National Capitol. Col. Jones, at the head of the regimental command of which the Sixth Regiment of the Massachusetts line was the nucleus, had already cut his way through a hostile and assailing force. His men shedding their blood in the streets of Baltimore, and illustrating the quality of our arms by a movement as skilful as it was brave, had extricated themselves from their sudden and strange peril, and were already steadying the Government and actually garrisoned in the Senate Chamber of the Union. Gen. Butler gallantly following as rapidly as possible in company with the regiment under Munroe, to assume command in his capacity of Brigadier over the Massachusetts men, had reached Philadelphia, where he heard of the affair upon the Sixth, while it was yet in progress. Interrupted in his march by this new turn of affairs, and the breach in the modes of travel and communication, it became necessary for the moment that our troops should seek another route to Washington; and also to endeavor to prevent the important post and position of Annapolis from seizure, and its inhabitants from demoralization. These new necessities created a demand for other arms, to accompany the infantry which alone had been ordered from Washington,—and a battalion of rifles, under the command of Major Devens of Worcester, (reinforced by the rifle corps of Capt. Bates from Pittsfield,) and the Boston battalion of light artillery under Major Cook, were put into immediate requisition, and accompanied the infantry command under Col. Lawrence, of which the Fifth Regiment of our line is the nucleus. The urgency of the occasion, and the telegram of Gen. Butler from Philadelphia, requesting artillery, and the military reasons palpably establishing the necessity of aiming at the substantial right, to the postponement of ceremonies or forms, convinced me that I ought to take the responsibility of putting these additional arms in motion, and of providing the requisite means for their equipment and transportation. This force arrived at New-York on Sunday night, and sailed in two steamers on Monday, the 22d, for Annapolis, whither they had been preceded by Butler, with Munroe's command, from Philadelphia. On the preceding Saturday, the Old Colony command, made up in part of Col. Packard's, and in part of Col. Wardrop's regiments, had arrived at Fortress Monroe—Packard in the *State of Maine* steamer, by way of Fall River, and Wardrop in the steamer *Spaulding*, directly from Boston. On the very day of their arrival, Wardrop's command had been put on board the United States steamer, the *Pawnee*, and had left the fortress to assist in a brilliant movement, both of danger and success, in the destruction of United States vessels and military stores at Gosport Navy-yard, then menaced, and in immediate danger of falling into the hands of the public enemies. The saving of the venerable ship-of-war *Constitution*—the *Old Ironsides* of our familiar speech and affectionate memories,—is one of the happy omens and one of the first illustrations of that series of actions and events which characterized the conduct and enterprise of our soldiers after the landing at Annapolis;—holding the post, saving another ship-of-war endangered from Baltimore, rebuilding a railroad, reconstructing locomotives, opening up the communication between Washington and Philadelphia, at the same time that they were enduring the hitherto untried deprivations of a camp, and the hardships incident to a soldier's career for which the suddenness of their call had permitted no adequate preparation.

The contracts and expenditures incidental to this movement of troops, to obtaining and arranging their final equipment, whether of arms or clothing, to their subsistence, and general comfort and protection, have been unhesitatingly incurred, in firm reliance upon the support and sympathy of the people and the approval of the Legislature. Nor—in view of the known inadequacy of the national stores—have the Governor and Council hesitated to anticipate coming wants and to provide for military stores, clothing and equipments as rapidly as possible, not only to supply current needs and to repair existing deficiences, but to meet the certain demands of the approaching Summer.

I cannot doubt that to some extent the suddenness of our necessary action, the novelty of our situation, and the fact of the inexperience of our whole people in the arts of war and the wants of camp life, have exposed us all to some mistakes, to some loss of material, to some misadaption of means to ends, and some oversight of economies possible to better opportunities or to greater experience. But I am confident that the service has been conducted by all its agents and departments with zealous care and honest effort to command success in the work of economy not less than in the more brilliant and attractive spheres of gallant enterprise. The disbursements in the military service, which had been made up to the close of business yesterday, were:

For subsistence	$40,272 34
For clothing	90 23 92
For equipments	30 565 78
For transportation of troops	43 260 38
For one-half of steamer *Cambridge*	45,000 00
For one-half of steamer *Pembroke*	17 500 00
For telegraphing	272 76
Total	$267,645 18

To these expenditures may be added (besides the amount of the contemplated purchase of arms in Europe,) about $100 000 more, to cover contracts for clothing and equipments now in progress to meet present and future wants. Of all these contracts and disbursements more detailed statements are ready for exhibition.

Nearly all these expenditures (aside from the purchase of the steamers) constitute valid claims upon the Federal Government, since its lack of such outfits and provisions as are required by soldiers on the march and in camp, imposed upon us the necessity of procuring supplies for immediate use and of preparation for future demands. The contracts described as in progress, are in part for fatigue suits, and also for full uniforms for Summer campaign service, adequate to the wants of 6,000 men.

I ought not, in this connection, to omit to allude to the unremitting care that has been cast upon the whole Executive Council, which has held daily sessions during the past month, and whose committees on contracts and accounts have been constantly and laboriously occupied.

In truth and courtesy I must add, that whatever success has thus far been achieved in our military operations is largely due to the incessant exertions and chivalrous devotion of my military aides-de Camp, to whom the Commonwealth is indebted for invaluable services far beyond the immediate duties of their official stations, and for which I gladly confess my personal obligation. I am also under special and peculiar obligation to some gentlemen whose time, withdrawn from the important cares of their private business, was generously offered to the Commonwealth, and accepted in the same spirit in which it was tendered, and whom I would gladly designate by name, were I permitted to do so by the proprieties of this occasion.

Very soon after the commencement of our preparations, the increase of business rendered the appointment of a Quartermaster-General, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the General Statutes, an obvious necessity, and I nominated to that office a gentleman who has generously and faithfully performed its duties, for which no compensation has been provided by law. This withdrawal of certain duties, not properly pertaining to the office of the Adjutant-General, has enabled the crowded business of his bureau to be conducted with an efficiency and dispatch otherwise impossible.

But even with all this zealous and faithful cooperation, it is obvious that a broader and more comprehensive organization of the Staff of the Commander in-Chief is required by the condition of affairs. It is my opinion that an officer with substantially the functions of Commissary-General is needed to accompany the Massachusetts troops in the field, and that the institution, at least temporarily, of a regular medical bureau, is particularly desirable, its duties having thus far been generously performed by a commission of medical gentlemen in Boston informally appointed. With this view, I suggest that it may be advisable to authorize the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to institute and commission such additional Staff Officers as the public business may in his judgment, from time to time require, and, in the same manner, to fix their compensation, and to remove them or discontinue their offices; and, further, to define and prescribe the respective duties of the various departments of the Staff.

I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to cover these expenses and contracts already incurred as well as such others as may hereafter be indicated, and of such additional public service as the Legislature may direct.

In view of the great lack of arms existing in this Commonwealth, certain to become apparent in the event of a continued struggle—a want shared by the States in common with each other—under the advice and consent of the council, I commissioned a citizen of Massachusetts on the 27th day of April, (who sailed almost immediately in the steamship *Persia*,) to proceed to England, charged with the duty of purchasing Minie rifles, or other arms of corresponding efficiency, in England or on the Continent, as he might find it needful or desirable. To this end he was furnished with a letter of credit to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling, and he was attended by an accomplished and experienced armorer, familiar with the workshops of the Old World. The production of firearms at home will of necessity remain for a considerable period inadequate to the home demand, and I await with much interest the arrival from abroad of our expected importation; and I have no doubt that Congress, at its approaching special session, will relieve this Commonwealth from the payment of the duties chargeable thereon.

In addition to its other military defences, the Nautical School ship has been fitted up to aid in guarding the coast of the Commonwealth. She has been armed with four six-pound cannon and fifty-two muskets. The Collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown has commissioned and placed on board the ship an "aid-to-the-revenue," with instructions to overhaul all suspicious vessels, warning him to use that authority with caution and moderation. Each afternoon, at the expiration of business hours, the Collector telegraphs to the station at Hull the names of all vessels having permission to pass out of the harbor of Boston, and the list being immediately forwarded to the ship, the "aid" is authorized to order all vessels not so reported, and attempting to leave the harbor between sunset and sunrise, to wait until the next day, and until he is satisfied of their right to pass.

The commander of the ship is instructed to assist the aid-to-the-revenue, to see that thorough discipline is at all times maintained; that the rules of the ship are strictly obeyed; that all due economy be practiced; that the exercises of the school are daily continued; and to see that the boys receive kind treatment, and their habits, morals and education, are carefully and constantly regarded. On the seventh of this month the ship left the harbor of Boston, and is now cruising in the bay in the performance of the duties assigned her.

A sense of insecurity along our coast under the late piratical proclamation of Jefferson Davis, as well as our constant wants for transportation service, have induced a purchase for the Commonwealth as a part owner with the underwriters or Boston, of the steamer *Cambridge*, of about 860 tons burden, and of the steamer *Pembroke*, of 240 tons, both of which, equipped with competent naval armament, and ready to fight their way over the seas, are engaged in service. The *Cambridge* has carried a full cargo of arms, men and supplies in ample quantities not only to Fortress Monroe, but up the Potomac itself. And in spite of the danger supposed to menace her from its banks, she has safely carried tents, stores, provisions and clothing to our troops at Washington.

Besides making the requisite appropriations to meet these and other expenses, and adopting measures to establish the power of the Executive to meet the emergencies of the occasion on a distinctly legal foundation, any other principal purpose in convening the General Court, I pass to ask its attention to the subject of a *State Encampment for Military Instruction*.

Wise statesmanship requires an adequate anticipation of all future wants of the controversy, whether as to the number or quality of the military force its discipline, instruction, arms or equipment. At this moment there exists one hundred and twenty-nine companies, newly enlisted into the active militia, all of whom were induced to enroll themselves by the possibility of active duty in the field. Many of these are anxious to receive orders for service, and withdrawing themselves from other avocations, they are now endeavoring to perfect themselves in the details of a soldier's routine of duty. It see ned equally an injustice towards those who are disposed to arms, and to all other citizens on whom future exigencies might cast the inconvenient necessity of taking the field, to discourage these efforts and struggles of patriotic ambition. It is important to secure a reasonable number of soldiers, to have them ascertained, within reach, and in a proper condition for service; and it is scarcely less important that other citizens should be left as free as may be from the distractions of a divided duty, so as to pursue with heart and hope, the business enterprises of private life. The best public economy is found in the forethought of considered plans, disposing the means, pursuits and people of the whole community so as to meet all exigencies without confusion, and with the least possible derangement of protective industry; and I have, therefore, to these ends, earnestly considered the suggestions of various eminent citizens, the written requests or memorials, numerously signed, which have reached me, and the advice of the highest officers in our own militia, all uniting in the recommendation of a State Encampment.

I recommend the subject to the wise and careful judgment of the Legislature, venturing to suggest that in order to secure success proportioned to its importance, any such encampment should be confined to those enlisting themselves for an extended term of actual service, and should not include the ordinary militia, who are only liable to three months' duty in a year; that it should be an encampment for thorough military instruction in drill, discipline, and camp duty; that all who enter it should, while there, come under the rules and laws of active military service; that for the principal commander or instructor there should be obtained, if possible, an officer of the army, of rank, experience, culture and high character, who, with a proper staff, should be specially appointed for this service, subject to control and removal, as circumstances may require, by the Commander-in-Chief. The number of soldiers or regiments to be at any one time placed in camp, should be fixed by the Legislature, and also the rate of compensation and the terms of enlistment. The encampment may be at one place, or several encampments may be established under a single military commander, or otherwise, at convenience—and the power to put an end to an encampment at any time, when desirable, should be reserved to the Executive; nor should any person be retained in camp longer than the public service may clearly seem to demand. I offer this subject to your consideration, gentlemen, with a consciousness of the heavy care and difficult responsibilities which the adoption of any scheme of the sort indicated will impose upon the Commander-in-Chief, and with great personal diffidence, but with a hearty willingness to attempt any task which the cause of the country and the good of the people may impose, and with entire confidence in the support to be found in the aid of those who will surround me, and in the reasonable certainty of the success of any good work, honestly undertaken.

Many military organizations are now receiving aid, more or less ample, from cities and towns. The companies thus assisted are under many disadvantages, and are trying in a desultory way to fit themselves for duty. But pursuing their efforts without uniformity of system or method, the number of soldiers, the expense they incur, and the proficiency they make, are all unknown, while the benefit of their exertions is but partially realized, and the burdens are unequally borne. I venture to suggest that the practice begun in some towns of offering bounties on enlistment is attended with many inconveniences, not the least of which is the evil of different rates of compensation for soldiers of equal rank and merit in the same regiment; and while no necessity exists for this course, it is liable to the objection of weakening the capacity of the people to afford special aid and relief to the families of soldiers which may want while husbands and fathers are in the field.

Any relief needed by our troops, whether by reason of delays of payment by the General Government or otherwise, should be provided for under authority of the State, and according to a uniform system.

At present the troops willing to march under the orders of the President, exceed many times in number the utmost limit which can now be received at Washington or its neighborhood, although, unless some unforeseen and sudden end shall be put to the conflict even more will ultimately be needed. Yet I cannot too strongly urge the unspeakable importance of husbanding the time and industry of all the people of the Commonwealth. I exhort them, therefore, to cultivate their resources, to devote themselves with increased assiduity to all the useful pursuits and arts of peaceful skill and labor; and especially to devote the utmost effort to increase the agricultural products of the year. Let every man not set apart for present military duty devote himself, as not less a patriot than his more martial neighbors, to the patient and quiet pursuits which increase the wealth and security of all—remembering that a noble purpose.

"—— makes drudgerie divine.
Who sweeps a room as for God's law
Makes that and the action fine."

I trust that the present experience will inaugurate a return to the only system capable of guarding a State against surprise, and preserving it from ultimate disaster,—I mean the arming and training of the whole Militia. Devoted in heart to the interests of Peace, painfully alive to the calamities and sorrows of War, I cannot fail to see how plainly the rights and liberties of a people repose upon their own capacity to maintain them.

I recommend the authorization of a permanent loan for the payment of the expenses of this new emergency—to be effected by instalments as the Executive Department may find it expedient. I suggest also that the scrip may be partly issuable in pieces of fifty or one hundred dollars each, so that small capitalists may share in the benefits of the opportunity for safe investment which the occasion will afford. The offers from the banking institutions of the Commonwealth, of loans to the Treasury, communicated to the Executive since the 15th of April, reach the aggregate amount of $6,400 000, and whatever moneys have been needed by the Treasurer, have been promptly advanced, pursuant to these offers. Their confidence in the good faith of the State, in view of the facts that our contracts have been made in the absence of previous legislation, is not less apparent than their reliance upon its pecuniary condition; and, in truth, a recurrence to the late annual report of the State Auditor renders it clear that the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, (exclusive of liabilities assumed to promote public works, and assured by ample mortgages,) is so trifling, while its wealth and resources are so vast, that the scrip of Massachusetts must be regarded as second to no security in the world. The tendency to hoard, in times of commotion, is a circumstance aggravating the natural perturbations of society; and it offers a strong motive of public policy for extending to all classes the opportunity of investment.

I desire to cultivate a spirit of confidence in the Federal Government, its capacity, its resources, and its administration. The States and the people owe it to themselves and to justice that they shall cautiously abstain from needless, careless, or in any way uneconomical disbursements, into which inconsiderate officials may be tempted by the expectation of ultimate repayment from the Treasury of the United States. We ought to husband every resource, to serve every interest of our parent Government, to watch over and protect its pecuniary credit, and to assist its loans, in a spirit of patriotic sympathy free from any sordid taint of personal selfishness; and I respectfully ask you to consider whether power may not properly be vested in some department of the Commonwealth to intervene with the aid of our own credit as a State, in any possible future contingency of pecuniary weakness at Washington.

In this grave national experience, it becomes us not only to acquit ourselves as men, by courage and enterprise, but also to remember that every virtue, civil as well as military, calls on us with more commanding voice. Patient endurance, unflinching perseverance in every duty, whether of action or passion at such a moment becomes grand and heroic. Nor can I urge too strongly the duty of faithful and final union of heart with those to whom are committed the responsibilities of the central power. Whether they who have to guide the current of national action seem fast or slow, narrow or broad, I trust that Massachusetts men will, with equal devoteeness, enact their part in this warfare, as good soldiers of a great cause.

It is impossible that such an uprising of the people as we have witnessed—so volcanic in its energy—should not manifest itself here and there in jets of unreasonable passion and even of violence against individuals who are suspected of treasonable sympathies. But I am glad to believe that respect for every personal right is so general and so profound throughout Massachusetts, that few such demonstrations have occurred in our community. Let us never—under any conceivable circumstances of provocation or indignation—forget that the right of free discussion of all public questions is guaranteed to every individual on Massachusetts soil, by the settled conviction of her people by the habits of her successive generations, and by express provisions of her Constitution. And let us, therefore, never seek to repress the criticisms of a minority, however small, or, on the character and conduct of any Administration, whether State or National.

For myself, I entertain a most cordial trust in the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States and his Cabinet and of the venerable head of the American Army, whose long and eminent career has given him a place second to no living Captain of our time. True to his allegiance to his country and to himself, may he long be spared to serve his countrymen, and to enjoy their gratitude; and though white the marble and tall the aspiring shaft which posterity will rear to record his fame, his proudest monument will be their affectionate memory of a life grand in the service of Peace, not less than of War, preserving in their hearts forever the name of Winfield Scott.

Surrounded by universal sympathy and aid, it is beyond my power to bear separate testimony to the value and merits of the various gifts and services offered and performed in behalf of the State, and in amelioration of the hardships of those who bear the immediate brunt of war. From every department of social, business and religious life; from every age, sex and condition of our community; by gifts, by toil, by skill and handiwork; out of the basket and the store, and out of the full hearts of the community, they have poured through countless channels of benevolence and patriotism.

But how shall I record the grand and sublime uprising of the people, devoting themselves, their lives, their all! No creative art has ever woven into song a story more tender in its pathos or more stirring to the manual blood, than the scenes just enacted, passing before our eyes in the villages and towns of our own dear old Commonwealth. Henceforth be silent, ye shallow cavilers at New-England thrift, economy and peaceful toil! Henceforth let no one dare accuse our northern sky, our icy winters, or our granite hills.

"*Oh what a glorious morning,*" was the exulting cry of Samuel Adams, as he, excluded from royal grace, heard the sharp musketry which on the dawn of the 19th of April, 1775, announced the beginning of the War of Independence. The yeomanry who in 1775, on Lexington Common and on the banks of the Concord River, first made that day immortal in our annals, have found their lineal representatives in the historic regiment which on the 19th of April, 1861, in the streets of Baltimore, baptized our flag anew in heroic blood.—when Massachusetts marched once more "*in the sacred cause of liberty and the rights of mankind.*"

Senators and Representatives:

Grave responsibilities have fallen, in the Providence of God, upon the Government and the people; and they are welcome. They have not arrived too soon. They will sift and try this people, all who lead and all who follow. But this trial, giving us a heroic present to revive our past, will breathe the inspiration of a new life into our national character and reassure the destiny of the Republic.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

LETTER FROM A LOYAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

From the Hudson Gazette.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1861.

Hon. Darius Peck—*Dear Sir:* In this dark hour of our country's peril, when contending armies are rising up as though a modern Cadmus had sown the land with dragons' teeth, and the crops had come to harvest; at this time, when every one who loves his country's flag

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No army movement of special interest has occurred at Washington within the last twenty-four hours, if we except the arrival there of the New-York Eighth Regiment, which left the Relay House, yesterday morning. Absurd rumors were flying about the city, last evening, of a probable immediate attack from the Virginians, which had the effect of creating a little temporary excitement, but there was not the slightest foundation for them. The approaches to the city, in every direction, are guarded in the most complete manner, and there are now a sufficient number of troops there to render any attack of the Secessionists, in their present disorganized condition, the height of madness. Gen. BUTLER,—who, by the way, one of our correspondents informs us, was superseded at Baltimore by Gen CADWALLADER, because he advanced on that city without orders,—has positively been assigned to the command at Fortress Monroe, and will leave for that post to-day, if possible. It is understood that he will make an effort to have all the Massachusetts troops concentrated there, in order that the Southern desire to meet them in deadly conflict may be gratified. There is no doubt that he will soon attempt the recapture of the Federal property at Gosport Navy-yard.

A deserter from the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry, who reached Chambersburg, Pa., yesterday, reports that two thousand out of the seven thousand there, are entirely unarmed; and that there is a scarcity of ammunition, especially of percusion caps. He states also that they have only five brass field pieces there, the rest of their ordnence being old iron pieces. Provisions are also scarce.

An important project is under consideration by the Government, and will probably be adopted. Two extensive military camps are proposed to be established—one on Staten Island, and the other at Harrisburgh. It is intended, in case the project is carried into effect, to receive at the former whatever volunteers may be accepted, who, after being drilled there thoroughly, will be thence transported to whatever point on the Atlantic coast at which they may be required; while at the latter volunteers will be similarly received, for service at or near Washington, and in the Southwest. By this means the necessity for sending raw recruits immediately into active service will be avoided.

JEFF. DAVIS' Government is sadly in want of money,—and they not only want money, but they want a large amount—no less a sum than fifty millions of dollars. Among the bills passed by the Confederates at Montgomery, on Friday, was one authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years, at an interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum. In lieu of $20,000,000 of this loan, however, the bill authorizes the issue of Treasury notes for that amount, of small denominations, to bear no interest. All those denizens of secession who are unfortunate enough to be worth anything, may expect to be badgered into taking a proportion of these Treasury notes, to aid the immediate pressing necessities of the failing concern over which the great head repudiator presides. Another act was passed, which defines the limits of the port of New Orleans. It abolishes the ports of Bayou, St. Johns, Lakeport and Ponchartrain, and provides for the collection of all duties at New-Orleans Having no further use for the mints at New-Orleans and Dahlonega, after stealing everything in their vaults, the Confederates concluded to abolish those also.

The Union men in Missouri are determined that the Secessionists shall have at their command as small a quantity of arms as possible. Further seizures were yesterday made at St. Louis, of two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, a number of pistols, and a quantity of ammunition. The State tobacco warehouse has also been visited by the United States authorities, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions were found there. St. Louis is now environed by a line of military posts, extending from the river above to the river below—the object being to prevent the entry of any secession troops into the city, and to assure the public peace.

The Grand Jury in Baltimore is rendering the Union-loving public of that city good service, in ferreting out those engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, when the passage of the Massachusetts troops through the streets was attempted to be obstructed. Three *merchants*, named JEROME A. PRENDERGAST, JAMES WHITEFORD and GEORGE MCGOWAN, were arrested yesterday morning, charged with riotous conduct, in obstructing the track of the railroad on that occasion. They are under indictment, and will doubtless be tried immediately.

The steamtug *Yankee*, one of the Chesapeake blockading fleet, mentioned yesterday, as being on her way North with three vessels in tow, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. The prizes are the schooners *Emily Ann*, *Mary Willis* and *Delaware Farmer*, loaded with tobacco, and belonging in Baltimore. They surrendered to the *Harriet Lane*. The *Yankee* reports that twenty vessels in all have been detained by the blockading fleet, including five tobacco schooners and the ship *Argo*, alluded to in yesterday's TIMES.

The State Military Board is engaged in assigning companies to Regiments as fast as they offer. Six companies from New-York were accepted yesterday, and together with companies from other localities, were organized as the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. VON STEINWEHR.

Senator BAYARD, of Maryland, has published an address, called out by recent events, in which he has borne a conspicuous part, in which he undertakes to vindicate himself from what he denominates false charges against him. He asserts that his visit to New Orleans was solely for social and "business" purposes; that he made no political arrangements while in Montgomery, and that he returned home as speedily as possible after concluding his "business." He does not, however, deny that his sympathies are with secession; but declares that on the assembling of Congress, if he finds that the last hope of peace has fled, he will resign his seat in the United States Senate. If this is all Mr. BAYARD waits for, he may as well resign at once.

Senator DOUGLAS is at Buffalo, very ill of typhoid fever. Fears are entertained that he will not recover.

* * * General term of the Superior Court on Saturday, the noted Police Riot case was argued on appeal from the judgment upon the verdict of the jury against Mr. WOOD for $250, together with $691 50 costs.

Flour was rather quiet yesterday, and the market for common brands was heavy. Wheat was freely purchased at full prices for sound lots. Corn was in good request, and was a shade firmer. Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Hay, Rice, Metals, Provisions, Hides and Leather were lightly dealt in. Whisky was plenty and depressed. Kentucky Tobacco, Common Resin, Tallow and Hops were in demand. The inquiry for other articles was limited. The freight market favored shippers, yet engagements were restricted. There were 664 vessels of all classes in port. An auction sale of the flour stands on the business-floor of the new Produce Exchange, for a term of five years, was held yesterday, and resulted quite satisfactorily for the Company.

Fifty Millions More Wanted.

The latest news from Montgomery tells us that the Confederate Congress has authorized a *new* loan of $50,000,000, and probably before the first one of $15,000,000 has been taken. This immense sum indicates the pressing necessities of the rebels, and the manner in which the call for more money will be met, will do more than anything else to give a finishing blow to their already sinking cause.

It is almost inevitable that every great conspiracy should defeat itself. This universal experience of history was never more strikingly illustrated than it has been thus far, by *Secession*. A conspiracy is a violation of all law. Property is based on law, so that when one is violated, the other is destroyed. In military operations, a people are strong in proportion to their pecuniary means. By this test, the rebels, in the very first month of the campaign, have shown a weakness which, they must already feel, is fatal to their success. There could be no better evidence of financial debility than this new demand for an enormous loan, by the Confederate Treasury, before a former and far more moderate requisition had been met. To compare small things with great, there is little New-Jersey, which has put four regiments into the field, and in view of further calls, has appropriated $2,000,000 for the campaign. This immense sum can be had at *par*, on the bonds of the State. The bonds of Virginia, with nearly three times the population of New-Jersey, are selling at a little over forty cents on the dollar, and are already paid out, at lower rates, to the force she has in the field. An additional issue to any considerable amount would soon send them down to the rates paid for the Continental currency. There is no probability that the interest next due will be paid. In such an event the bonds will be unsalable at almost any price

The case of Virginia may be taken as an example for every seceding State. Capital looks at things just as they are. A citizen of New-Jersey is eager to get the bonds of his State at par, because he knows she is able to pay them, and he has implicit confidence in her good faith. A citizen of Virginia will not buy those of his State, because he clearly sees that in consequence of secession, and the embarrassment that must follow, she cannot pay. Having trampled on law in one case, he sees she may readily do so in another. Virginia has no money in her treasury. She can borrow none. By one shift or another, she may keep up for a little while a show of force; but she must very speedily give in from sheer exhaustion. That her own citizens will not come to her aid in the crisis, shows that they have no heart in the contest, and are unwilling to contribute a penny toward its prosecution.

Such is the fate of each seceding State It is the first penalty paid for the crime of violation of law. Take the case of Missouri. Her Legislature would secede if it dared, but the very interest pulls out the fangs of the viper, rendering it innocuous. Can Missouri *arm* with her bonds at 35 cents on the dollar? She may seize the School fund, and plunder from her banks the money set apart for the interest on her debt; but these sources would soon be exhausted, while such rascality would carry her bonds to 20 cents on the dollar.

No State can secede and have credit at the same time. The one is the destruction of the other. Take the case of Tennessee. The greater part of her debt was created to aid in the construction of railroads. In almost every instance **the companies pay the interest on the bonds, rendering her engagements merely nominal. The bonds themselves constitute a mortgage on the roads to which they were** issued. Yet with this cumulative security, they are selling for a little over forty cents on the dollar. The State three months ago had an admirable credit, but now has none at all. She has no means of putting any considerable force in the field, and cannot, for the present contest, exert so much power as the little State of Rhode Island, with only one-thirtieth her territory, and one-seventh her population.

None of the other seceding States have any better credit than those named. Two—Florida and Mississippi—are open repudiators, while Arkansas is really no better, not having paid a cent of interest on her debt for some fifteen years. Not one of them can render any considerable aid to their Central Government, while the loyal States have, up to the present time, borne almost the entire cost of putting every soldier of our immense host into the field.

With regard to the Confederated Government, there is no doubt that it has nearly, if not quite exhausted its entire faculty of borrowing, with the small amount of bonds it has already negotiated. We therefore see how hopeless is this new attempt on the money market. With all the zeal at the North towards the Federal Government, and the universal determination to sustain it, its six per cent. bonds are selling at sixteen per cent. lower than Massachusetts *fives*, and New-York and Ohio *sixes*. One reason is the large amount that may yet be issued. In open market we have no doubt the first batch of bonds of the Confederate States would sell at lower prices than those of Virginia and Tennessee. There is really much less probability of their being paid. They are nominally secured by an *export* duty on *cotton*, none of which for a year or two may go to market. No legal authority existed for their issue, while the Constitution of the Confederated States provides that any State may secede from the Government at will. These bonds are issued by only seven States, two of them being repudiating ones. That portion of the loan first taken was a compulsory one, subscribed to chiefly by Southern banks, and, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, paid for in their bills, which are selling from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. President DAVIS stated in his message that the loans up to that time had reached $8,000,000. We have no idea that the balance can be taken, or if it should, that the additional loan now sought can possibly be negotiated.

Every sensible man at the South must see that a speedy extinction of the Confederate Government is a matter of absolute certainty, and he will be very careful not to fool away any more of his money, at the risk at the same time of being hung for treason.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—HOWELL COBB, about to make one of his periodical retirements to private life, tells his friends that they must be confident and cheerful, "and they will reach *the promised land*." The allusion is not happy. The Southern people already regard their exodus from the Union with much the same discontent as accompanied the wanderings of the Hebrews in the wilderness; the same fear of starvation, and the same distrust about the predicted result of their enterprise. These modern wanderers are also receiving hourly evidences that their leaders are uninspired; that they have no miracles at command to refill the empty reservoirs of the treasury, or to feed a people whose corn is yet in the seed, and for whom there are no daily provision of manna. No wonder they need the assurance which the ex-Secretary kindly offers; they already so greatly need it, indeed, that it is a question of days when faith shall yield to desperation, and the engagements of COBB & Co. be presented for sudden redemption. Imposture and delusion, involving a cost so heavy, will not much longer escape close examination and exposure.

Treason—The Vessels Seized by Virginia.

We are not sure that Government is not putting "too fine a point upon it," in a recent letter to Mr. HEINECKEN, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, touching the proposition of Governor LETCHER to become the purchaser, for the State of Virginia, of the steamships *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. As we understand the matter, the chivalry have seized the ships, and hold them as their own property by the "simple rule" and "good old plan" of plain theft. By some unaccountable sting of official conscience, Governor LETCHER is impelled to offer payment for them to the proprietors, probably in Virginia bonds, or some similar currency; but, at all events, payment of some description. The owners wrote to the State Department to inquire if it would answer for them to take the Governor's money, and the Secretary replied that the executive authorities of Virginia are "public authorities"—that to sell them steamships to be employed in the business of overthrowing the Government of the United States would be to give them "aid and comfort"—all of which we hold to be good sense and good law. But the Secretary goes on to say—that "to *receive* money from them in payment for vessels which they *have seized* for those purposes, would be to convert the seizure into a sale, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penalties of treason; and the Government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment."

Here we think the Secretary errs, and treats the subject rather as a wise, pious lawyer than Now, high treason, under our Constitution, consists only in levying war against the United States, or in "adhering to their enemies," giving them "aid and comfort." These phrases are taken from an old English statute of EDWARD III, and have frequently been the subject of judicial interpretation. The mere fact of giving aid and comfort, is "adherance" to the enemy. Going on board one of JEFFERSON DAVIS' privateers with the intention of cruising against loyal commerce, is adherence to the enemy, without the commission of any act of hostility. The writing of letters intended to be delivered to the enemy, with the view of conveying such intelligence as might assist them in carrying on the war against the Government, or in avoiding the destination of our enterprises and armaments against them, has been held to be aid and comfort, bringing the writer within the pains and penalties of treason. And it makes no difference whether the writer is a private person, with no special opportunities of obtaining information, or an officer of the army or navy, or otherwise engaged in the public service. All such correspondence is treason. We apprehend there are some few individuals still left in the city of New-York, who might profit by a just appreciation of the law on this particular point.

But still we apprehend that there must be **a substantial rendering**, or attempt to render **"aid and comfort"** to the enemy, with a hostile **intent, to constitute** the crime of treason. The **guilty intent must** accompany the guilty act. To sell vessels of war to the enemy, or to permit them by connivance to fall into the enemy's hands, by sending them into the enemy's harbors in a time of war or of anticipated war, could not be otherwise interpreted than as an act of treason. But the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* entered the waters of Virginia at a time when her people were esteemed so friendly that the United States permitted their own ships of war to remain without competent defenders in her harbors and at her Navy-yards. The United States, it is said, had declined to act upon suggestions from Commodore MACAULAY about this time, on the ground that Virginia was at peace, and would remain at peace unless she were provoked into collision by the disturbance of the existing *status*. It was clear enough then that there was no necessary evil intent in the owner of steamships in continuing them in their accustomed service, even if it led them into Virginia waters. Being there, then, innocently, they are seized by Gov. LETCHER without any guilty connivance of the owners. Here is a fact accomplished, which is the starting point of Mr. HEINECKEN's proposition. Now, Virginia is in possession of the ships, and the question is whether she would be most distressed by paying for them, or by taking them without payment. How could Mr. HEINECKEN render aid and comfort to Virginia under these circumstances, *by taking her money?* It would really look as if the Government were rendering her aid and comfort by relieving her from the responsibility of payment, for Virginia will be far too scrupulous, and conscientious and high minded to think of involving Mr. HEINECKEN in the pains and penalties of treason by insisting on his acceptance of the money. Even Gov. LETCHER, we doubt not, would prefer to see the value of these steamships liquidated in the shape of a claim against the United States than in any other practical mode of adjustment.

Somebody must pay. The character of the transaction, as far as the United States is concerned, is not changed by any arrangement that Virginia may make with Mr. HEINECKEN. If she sees fit to make her theft a purchase, as far as he is concerned, by payment, that payment does not render the original service any the less an act of treason against the United States. And we really cannot understand why the United States should assume the position of ultimate paymaster at a round figure in this business, when she might so readily remit Mr. HEINECKEN to a settlement with the rebel government, which, however fallacious it might prove, would at all events cast him off from all hope or claim of indemnity against the United States.

We have no disposition, of course, to criticise the acts of the Government, but unless there are points in this case which are not developed, or alluded to in the letter to Mr. HEINECKEN, it seems to us that for that gentleman, under the circumstances, to take the money of the Old Dominion (if he can get it) is the oddest way in the world of rendering her "aid and comfort."

PERFECTING THE BLOCKADE.—The vote of Kentucky for the Union has cleared up two or three little difficulties, which were not unembarrassing. Gov. MAGOFFIN has thought proper to order the furling of all secession flags, whether standard or covering rebels, and there is no longer danger of the Ohio line affording coigns of vantage for marauding attacks upon the Northwestern States. This is clear gain eminently so for Kentucky itself. While the sentiment of the majority of its people was unpronounced, the stoppage of articles of food and other necessary supplies was perfect along the frontier. Complaints arose at all points of a blockade so thoroughly effective. But the Union vote has thrown down the barriers; provisions and goods are once more pouring in from Cincinnati and New-Albany, and the momentary abstinence has left the Kentuckians a happy and satisfied people.

It is time now, however, to have a distinct understanding that this commercial relaxation is designed for loyal Kentucky alone, and not for the rebel communities beyond her. The Federal Government has determined to teach the doctrine of the mutual dependence of the States practically, by withholding from the rebels the benefits of free intercourse afforded them by the Union. Hence the prohibition of provisions and supplies intended for the States south of Kentucky. If, however, Kentucky permit her *quasi* and unconstitutional neutrality to be used for the evasion of the official blockade, by the transmission of supplies to Tennessee, it will become necessary once more to make the Ohio the cordon of detention; and leave the loyalists of Kentucky to the results of their own inactivity. It would be the height of folly to close the great gates of Southern supply, while leaving this quite sufficient wicket open. Kentucky must honestly guard its communications with Tennessee, or submit to have its own sources of subsistence suspended.

Mr. Vice President Stephens vs. Mr. President Davis.

Mr. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in his recent message, bases the right and act of secession on two great grievances suffered from the Federal Government—excessive impost duties and hostility to Slavery. He tells us that as soon as the North obtained a majority in Congress, it commenced a system of high duties for the protection of its manufactures, by which it has grown rich at the expense of the South, and that this grievance at last became so intolerable as to justify revolution and the disruption of the Government. Mr. STEPHENS, *Vice*-President of the Confederate States, in a speech delivered soon after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, to show that this was no cause of dissolution, proved conclusively that however wide the two sections might have been apart on this question, they were now a unit—the two opposite States in the Confederacy, Massachusetts and South Carolina, having joined hands; and to use his phrase, "*the lion had lain down with the lamb.*" Below we place side by side extracts from Mr. STEPHENS' speech, which was delivered before the Legislature of Georgia, on the 14th of Nov. last, and also extracts from the late message of Mr. DAVIS, in reference to the subject of the tariff:

Extracts from Mr. Stephens' speech.

The next evil that my friend, Mr. TOOMBS, complained of was the Tariff. Well, let us look at that for a moment. About the time I commenced noticing public matters, this question was agitating the country almost as fearfully as the slave question now is. In 1832, South Carolina was ready to nullify or secede from the Union on this account And what have we seen? *The Tariff no longer distracts the public councils. Reason has triumphed. The present Tariff was voted for by Massachusetts and South Carolina. The lion and the lamb lay down together—every man in the Senate and House from Massachusetts and South Carolina, I think, voted for it, as did my honorable friend himself.* And if it be true, to use the figure of speech of my honorable friend, that every man in the North that works in iron and brass and wood has his muscle strengthened by the protection of the Government, that stimulant was given by his vote, *and I believe every other Southern man.* So we ought not to complain of that. *Massachusetts with unanimity, voted with the South, and the duties were made just as low as Southern men asked them to be, and that is the rates they are now at.* If reason and argument, with experience, produced such changes in the sentiments of Massachusetts from 1832 to 1857 on the subject of the Tariff, may not like changes be affected there by the same means—reason and argument, and appeals to patriotism on the present vexed question?—and who can say that by 1875 or 1890 Massachusetts may not vote with South Carolina and Georgia upon all these questions that now distract the country, and threaten its peace and existence? I believe in the power and efficiency of truth, in the omnipotence of truth, and its ultimate triumph when properly wielded.

Extracts from Mr. Davis' Message.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes, *by imposing burdens on commerce as a protection to their manufactories and shipping interests.* Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, *to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other.* And the danger of disruption arising from this cause, was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any Constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will.

In addition to the long-continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress *for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South*, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

The fact is not only as Mr. STEPHENS states, but North and South were coming to be a unit on this question. The tariff of 1857, Mr. STEPHENS tells us, *was as low as Southern people desired it to be.* It was a revenue tariff, yet sufficiently high to foster the industry of the country. It bore lightly upon the South, for the reason that this part of the country consumed only a small amount of duty-paying goods—nine-tenths of their consumption being of goods manufactured North. In place of this almost complete *free-trade*, which was a condition so intolerable as to justify a rebellion against the constituted authorities, Mr. DAVIS proposes a tax upon everything the South consumes, forcing the people to pay *ten* dollars in duties for one paid when they were in the Union. So much for Mr. DAVIS' first grievance.

The next is the great Northern Conspiracy against *Slavery*. Mr. STEPHENS tells us that the North occupies precisely the same position as JEFFERSON and his compeers upon the morality and justice of Slavery, handing down to the present time the traditions of the Fathers. He further tells us that the New Confederacy has exactly *reversed* the ideas of the founders of our Government, *and for the first time in the World's history, set up a Government upon purely philosophical principles.* The few who at the North still cling to the ideas of JEFFERSON he calls *fanatics.* If the North stand where the country did seventy years ago, a great party cannot, as Mr. DAVIS tells us, have grown up, depriving the South of the protection of the Constitution, and forcing it, from the necessity of self-protection, to *secede* from the Union. Against this allegation, we quote from Mr. STEPHENS' speech of Nov. 14, in which he claims to stand upon the Georgia resolutions of 1850, which provided that in case the Government should repeal or weaken the efficacy of the *Fugitive Slave Law*, such act would be good ground for *secession.* But he says, "No such act has been passed. *Let us wait for some act of aggression before we move.*"

Below we place, side by side, extracts from a speech of Mr. STEPHENS, delivered at Savannah on the 22d of March last, and also extracts from the late Message of Mr. DAVIS upon the relations of the Federal Government to Slavery:

Extracts from Mr. Stephens' Speech of March 23, 1861.

African Slavery as it exists among us—the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. JEFFERSON, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the "rock upon which the old Union would split." He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock *stood and stands*, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were *that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day was that, somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away.* This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, *was the prevailing idea at the time.* The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the Constitutional guaranties thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. *It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a Government built upon it; when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell.*

Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea. Its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition.

This, our new Government, is the first in the history *of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical* and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development like all other truths in the various departments of science. It has been so even among us. Many who hear me, perhaps, can recollect well that this truth was not generally admitted, even within their day. *The errors of the past generation still clung to many as late as twenty years ago.* Those at the North who still cling to these errors, with a zeal above knowledge, we justly denominate fanatics. * * *

From the speech of Nov. 14.

I say the same. I said it then; I say it now, if Mr. LINCOLN's policy should be carried out. I have told you that I do not think his bare election sufficient cause; but if his policy should be carried out in violation of any of the principles set forth in the Georgia Platform, that would be such an act of aggression, which ought to be met as therein provided for. * * * *I would wait for an act of aggression. This is my position.*

Extracts from Mr. Davis' late Message.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African Slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States, was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures were devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was not "to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which Slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

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With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperiled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption *of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced.* With this view, the Legislature of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

We might multiply these contradictions between the two great leaders in the rebellion. Mr. DAVIS tells that the aggressions of the Federal Government were no longer endurable. To justify revolution he must assume this ground. Mr. STEPHENS, on the other hand, in his speech of Nov. 14, held the following language:

"I notice in the Comptroller-General's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670,000,000 and upward, an amount not far from double what it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that, for the last ten years, the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly if not quite doubled. The same may be said of our advance in education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that, had we regarded the earnest but misguided patriotic advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? I think not. Well, then, let us be careful now before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort.

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges, I think, in the face of such an exhibition, if we can, without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves, and to posterity, too—*let us not too readily yield to this temptation—to do so. Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the Garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They, in an evil hour, yielded—instead of becoming gods, they only saw their own nakedness.*

I look upon this country with our institutions as the Eden of the world, the Paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion, and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that, instead of becoming greater, or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—*instead of becoming gods we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension.* Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein."

Such were the earnest convictions of Mr. STEPHENS only a few short months ago. Already are we beginning to witness their fulfilment. It would be a wonder to us that a man can think and act as Mr. STEPHENS does, did we not see hundreds of thousands in the same category. When will reason return to such minds?

SPIES AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—The telegraph informs us of the arrest, as a spy, at Harper's Ferry, of a correspondent of this paper. The gentleman in question had been in attendance upon the proceedings of the Wheeling Convention, upon the adjournment of which he took the usual train upon the Baltimore and Ohio Road for Washington; and, as usual, the train was stopped and its passengers carefully scrutinized by the troops in possession of Harper's Ferry. Mr. UNDERHILL being easily identified, was at once placed under arrest, and is detained in custody.

It is proper to say that, after executing his duties as reporter at Wheeling, Mr. UNDERHILL was on his way to another field of duty at the capital. His presence at Harper's Ferry was not for the purpose of procuring intelligence, or of ascertaining the position of the Virginia forces, with a view to acquainting the authorities at Washington with it. He was not commissioned as a spy, not paid as a spy, and not engaged as a spy. He was simply availing himself of a necessary means of transit from one point to another. We are at a loss, therefore, to believe that the most licentious interpretation of the Articles of War can be made to reach his case; and we have no doubt the judgment of those in command at the post will at once suggest the propriety of his dismissal. It is needless to say that, if the transmission and compilation of news in a daily journal, whereby it may reach the enemy, is an act of treason, as the arrest of Mr. UNDERHILL would seem, in the view of the Virginia military, to make it, that certain Presses in the Southern interest in this City, busily employed in providing intelligence for their Southern readers of Northern military movements, must at once fall victims to the principle, and their editors suffer punishment as spies and traitors. It may be well not to inculcate a doctrine that may react so mischievously.

Military Traction Engines.

Col. F. ABBOTT, of the English army, in a recent report on the probable value of steam traction engines for military purposes, says with reference to BOYDELL's engine, which is by no means the best in use, as follows:

"An engine so constructed and equipped with a train of carts, of peculiar, though simple form, would be able to traverse any country *where an ordinary bullock cart could travel*; and, being able to move continually, at the rate of three and a half or four miles per hour, would perform journeys of little less than one hundred miles in the twenty-four hours. An establishment of such engines and carts, would enable Government to *dispense with half the ordinary military force in India. Seeing that troops could then be concentrated in one-fifth of the time* required, by even forced marches, such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will travel in any direction, and be safe from the designs of enemies."

If this and many similar reports from military and agricultural experts, and common carriers in various departments, are even approximately correct, the use of steam wagons in the trackless wilderness, as well as upon the common road, is a subject of unrivalled importance. And it should be remembered by patriotic capitalists, and by enterprising machinists with idle shops, that should traction engines prove inadequate for military and agricultural uses, which is very unlikely, there is always a plenty of work for them in hauling goods in cities and suburbs. Inferior steam wagons are so employed, daily, in the crowded streets of London, since, however imperfect, they are more manageable and economical than horses. There is no risk, therefore, in constructing a number of traction engines at once.

The obvious and necessary advantages of steam over horses, are: 1st, It never gets tired, and can traverse five times as much ground in a day. 2d, By the use of the air-condenser, a practicable and developed device, it can accomplish a twenty-four hours' run without taking water—one boiler-full sufficing—and can thus traverse deserts utterly impracticable for animals. 3d, It can readily carry its own fuel that distance, a small load, only an eighth or less of the weight of the water used, if wood cannot be found on the road, but wood is generally as abundant and far more quickly gathered than horse-feed. 4th, Like the parts of muskets and gun-carriages, the parts of a stud of steam horses may be interchangeable—some locomotives are now so made—and duplicate parts may be carried; the supply of *entire* new horses, is not always possible, if any are disabled by accident. 5th, The working cost of horses is at least twice that of steam, as all experiment fully establishes.

The advantages of traction engines over railways, for military purposes, are obvious. Every few rods of an entire railway must be guarded to keep the track down, and even then a few corps of mounted riflemen, attacking favorable points, could fire bridges and trestles, blow up culverts, and destroy the track in many ways at short notice and in various places, which is just the same as disabling the entire railway. Ten thousand men could not *insure* the safety of a hundred miles of track, in an enemy's country. But traction engines can take the highway, or the by-way, or the open field, and ford small streams, or be floated over rivers, like some other military wagons, if modified to that end, or go around when they cannot go across anything; and, since they require neither sleep nor rest, they will generally arrive at their destination, after any reasonable detours, sooner than any other land conveyance.

It is quite unnecessary to confound the debatable question of steam-gun carriages on the battle-field, with that of traction engines on the road—from Annapolis to Washington, for instance. Some correspondents have taken all the trouble to tell us that a cannon-ball fired through a boiler would make a hole in it. This, we are forced to admit, is extremely probable. The *transportation* of troops and stores, however, is not always conducted in the range of enemy's fortifications, especially outside of the enemy's country. Any great danger from this cause would presuppose a continuous line of batteries, commanding every highway, every field and every possible direction in which an army could move. Exhausting marches, with heavy loads, over hard roads, under the burning sun, without convenient water or forage for horses, and with frequent halts, so that after great labor, not more than twenty miles are passed over in a day and a night—these are the perils of *the march*. A traction engine weighing five tons, can, on any tolerable highway, draw twenty tons, equivalent to, at least, 100 troops, with their arms and stores. In bad places, three quarters of this weight would jump off and walk. But for hauling artillery and stores only, one traction engine, by repeated trips, would meet the demands of several regiments.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the uses of steam wagons; the most conservative member of the old gentlemen's party will not deny the extreme desirableness of a power that will transport, with or without roads, a weight varying from ten to thirty tons, at even twice the speed of horses, not to say five times, and at an original outlay somewhat less than an equal power in the shape of horses, and at a considerable reduction of working expense. The very first popular objection, at this late day, and in this country of all others, is, that *steam will not work* on common roads. If thirty horses, each developing a power equal to lifting 33,000 lbs. a foot in a minute, will draw 24 tons 24 miles in eight hours, which is just what they will do on the average, it is not easy to see why a thirty-horse engine, developing the same power, will not do the same work. There is no mystery about this business—it is simply a question of power, and that can be measured to an ounce. But when the horse has done this eight hours' work, he is useless for the rest of the twenty-four. The steam-engine, however, can work twelve or fifteen of the other sixteen hours. As a matter of fact

however, the traction engine has done, and if properly constructed, always will do the work of horses, as measured by the same standard of "horse power." The duty of the English traction engines, and there are various kinds in constant service, is recorded in many published reports, and cannot be contradicted. In considering this subject, it is very important to distinguish between the steam passenger carriage, designed for a speed of ten to fifteen miles per hour, on pavements or Macadamized roads, and the traction engine for hauling great weights, wherever animals can do the same work at slow speeds. They are as different as the trotting-horse and the ox, although they have many features in common. The fast carriages have run at twenty miles per hour, here and in England, on good roads.

But while there is all this positive science and evidence in favor of the traction-engin, our most important office is to call attention to its defects. While several forms of it will do the full work mentioned, all of them are more or less unreliable as to *durability*. They break down, too often, and wear out in some parts too soon. There is no necessary risk about the engine and the boiler, but the *vehicle* has not yet been well adapted. This defect, however, is not remediless. On the contrary, the experience with the American locomotive at high speeds on bad roads—a more severely used machine,—and with the steam fire-engine—the power of a hundred men so condensed as to be thrashed over rough pavements and gutters and rubbish, without damage, by a score of firemen—and with many other machines quite abortive *at first*, conclusively shows that the steam wagon may be made as durable as the "one-horse shay" of the professor, when competition is invited, and Yankee ingenuity brought to bear. Our "greasy mechanics" have already attained to a success in similar machinery which the careful Englishmar, the skillful Frenchman and the profound German have not been able to approach. The mechanical *forte* of this country is its excellent *vehicles* for rail and turnpike, and our "worst roads in Christendom," as well as our ingenuity, account for it. Shall we, then, of all other people, fail in producing a durable steam-wagon?

But the people are beginning to anticipate the wants of the Government. One or two traction engines have already been offered, several of different designs are building, and what is more hopeful, a traction engine, stripped of many of the excrescences which usually spoil the designs of mere inventors, and modified in accordance with recent practice, is now constructing at one of our best locomotive shops. When our machinists really see the demand and get fairly at work, we have no fear of the result. And there is still room for improvement. This important machine will not be perfected for many years—we are just learning the defects of the locomotive, after thirty years' practice. Here is a great field for usefulness, and for money-making—the thing for which we fight, according to Vice-President STEPHENS, and now is the chosen time to develop it.

The Reckoning of the Future.

We take it for granted that reason will one day return to the Southern mind, and the truths of history be comprehended by the Southern people. When that time shall come, they will hold a stern reckoning with the demagogues who have deluded and the leaders who have betrayed them. When the destruction of their material interests shall be made manifest through the agency of ocean blockades, and the obstruction of the channels of business landwards; when their cities shall be desolate, and their rivers a waste of waters; when their commerce shall be annihilated, and their trade destroyed; when their cry of sorrow for their killed in battle shall be heard in their dwellings, and the wounded and maimed of their armies shall return to their homes to languish and to die; when labor shall find no employment; when the poor shall cry for bread, and the wealthy shall be persecuted by the tax-gatherer; the inquiry will be made, whence their sufferings came, and why they should be visited with this blight of death. No matter who shall triumph, or who suffer defeat in this unnatural struggle, the question will still be asked, What great evil was to be avoided, or what good achieved, that they should be thus required to tread the glowing plowshares with uncovered feet? Were they subjected to a tyranny that required these mighty sacrifices in defence of their rights or their manhood? Of all the governments in the world, there is none so free as that of these United States—no constitutions so full of guarantees in favor of liberty—no laws so just—no institutions so liberal. In no other country on the face of the earth are human rights so effectually guarded, human freedom so perfectly protected. The principle of self government, in all its broad significance, underlies all our institutions, not in theory merely, but as a great practical fact. Every man's home, every man's person, every man's property, every man's family, all his interests and all his rights, are sacredly guarded by all the guarantees which law can throw around them. Our officers are of our own choosing, selected at short periods and by our own suffrages. The laws are of our own enacting, and even our Constitution was of our own framing. We had no standing army to eat up our substance or overawe our action, for with thirty millions of people our whole military force was less than fifteen thousand. Of all the people in the world we are least burdened by taxation. There is no distinction of caste, no privileged classes, no aristocracy. Each individual is free to think, free to speak, free to act—all the employments of business, all the avenues to wealth, all the paths to preferment and honor are open to him; he is free to go everywhere without question and without *espionage*. The Courts are open to him for the adjustment of his rights and the protection of his person and his property. All the resources of wisdom, all the promptings of humanity, all the instincts of patriotism, were exhausted in framing our institutions, so as to secure to all men the broadest possible freedom compatible with human government and the necessities of civilization.

These institutions have existed for more than three-quarters of a century, and under them we have achieved a career of progress such as cannot be paralleled in the history of the world. The three millions of people with which we commenced have become thirty millions, and with this increase of population has been a corresponding advance in the arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, all the resources of human industry and all the achievements of human enterprise. Not one man, save in violation of law, could be oppressed, not one man deprived of any right recognized by any nation in the civilized world. Freedom of opinion, freedom of faith, freedom of speech and of action, freedom in business, freedom in all things save in the perpetration of wrong, were guaranteed to all men wherever the flag of the country floated or the Constitution had sway. The people of the South have always participated to the fullest extent in all these blessings. There was no shadow, no pretence of discrimination in theory against them, while the practical workings of the Government were greatly in their favor. They enjoyed a majority of the offices and honors of the Government, though their numbers were greatly less than that of the Northern States, and Governmental expenditures were largely in their favor. If they failed to keep pace with their Northern brethern in the career of progress, it was owing to causes, existing in locality and climate, beyond the control of human agencies, and the nature of their local institutions, with which the Federal Government had nothing to do, and for which they alone were responsible.

Such was the condition of things all over the country, down to within the last six months. Peace, prosperity, order, happiness, prevailed everywhere. Suddenly a gigantic conspiracy developes itself, beginning at Charleston and spreading over eight of the Southern States, threatens to involve all the Slave States in its ramifications, the purpose of which is the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government. From the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, of commerce and the mechanic arts, the people are summoned to the tented field. The fife and drum, and the brazen throats of military bands fill the air with their discords, and the tramp of armed men everwhere offend the ear. Armies are gathering and legions are marching against each other to join in the slaughter and carnage of battle. All over the "sunny South" the plough stands still in the furrow, commerce is compelled to fold its sails, trade has lost its vitality, and the sound of machinery is still. Bankruptcy and repudiation are forced upon the States, and insolvency upon the citizens. Every material interest is sacrificed, and a reign of business anarchy and confusion initiated. The domestic and social relations are being invaded by a terrorism, which, while it seals the lips and stifles the voice of loyalty everywhere, plunders the citizen of his property to meet the requirements of treason, and is bringing destitution and want to the doors of the masses who work.

And why are all these evils thus poured out upon the Southern people? Aside from the mad ambition of Southern politicians, and the selfish aspirations of Southern adventurers, no answer can be given. What if their treason shall be successful, and a Southern Confederacy established? what will the *people* of the South have gained by the terrible sacrifices they are being compelled to make? Will they have a freer, wiser, better, more benign Government than this present Union? Will their rights be better guarded, their liberties more secure? Will their commerce be more expansive? Will their staples have a freer or better market,—their industry more remunerative returns, or their burden of taxation be lighter? Will their peculiar civilization be more outspreading or progressive, or their "peculiar institution" more secure? Let a few inevitable facts of the past and future answer. When they swung out of the Union there was no national debt to oppress them. Who will estimate the obligations of the new Confederacy at less than two hundred millions, the interest of which will have to be paid and the principal extinguished by direct taxation, or be wiped out by the infamy of repudiation. Surrounded by Free States from whose soil there will be no return of fugitives, with the moral and religious sentiment of the world against them, what will their "institution" be worth? Without ships, and without commercial enterprise, for that is incompatible with Southern industry, what advantage will they reap from commerce that they do not now enjoy? Up to this time they have had and for long years might have continued to have a monopoly almost of the Cotton culture. But their rebellion has awakened the manufacturing world to the danger of trusting to a single nation for its supplies. India, Africa, Australia, the islands of the ocean, the whole cotton belt around the earth, is being laid under contribution; and the time is at hand which will test the capabilities even of Slave labor, to compete with the cheap labor and cheap living of other portions of the earth. The expenses of Government are now spread over thirty millions of people, a vast majority of which are borne by the North. The new Government, equally portentous, and requiring even a larger outlay of expenditures, will have to be borne by less than eight millions, even supposing every Slave State shall join the new Confederacy. These expenses and the vast national debt will have to be provided for by direct taxation, or a duty on exports which is worse, for that will fall directly upon the producers of the raw material. In view of these facts and others that might be suggested, in view of these burdens bowing the head of labor and bending the back of industry, what is the prospect and what the hope of the South, even though they achieve what their leaders have taught them to call their independence? But if they fail, as they surely will in this mad crusade against the Government, if the nineteen millions of the loyal States moving in their majesty and power, and, joined by the loyal people of the South, for there are such, shall, as they surely will, scatter the conspirators and crush the rebellion—what then?

From the depths of their humiliation, and the pressure of their calamity, they will appreciate the wickedness, the monstrous crime, the heaven-daring wrong of this conspiracy against freedom, against government, against humanity, and against civilization. But who will appreciate the bitterness of the curses which they will pour upon the conspirators, or fathom the depths of infamy to which history will consign them? Without one injury suffered in the past, without one wrong endured in the present, without one rational fear of oppression in the future, these conspirators, with a fierce ambition and lust of power that seeks gratification even through the blasting horrors of civil war, would make wreck of institutions the wisest and freest in the world; institutions resting upon the bones and cemented by the blood of the noblest ancestry of which any people on the whole earth can boast. Whether they shall triumph or be crushed, not the curse of the South alone, but the execration of humanity, of civilization, of all mankind, will rest upon them through all time.

Mr. LAMAR IN NEW-YORK.—We have already referred to the utter falsehood of the statement of the Charleston *Courier* that Mr. G. B. LAMAR was warned to leave this City by a committee from the citizens. We learn now, from a source of unquestionable authority, that Mr. LAMAR, while in this City, was assured of the protection of the authorities.

About three weeks since Mr. LAMAR called at the Police Head-quarters, and showed a threatening letter which he had received. It was without signatures or names. Mr. LAMAR was assured that he should be protected in life and property if the service of the whole Police force was necessary for the purpose. The letter was placed in the hands of two detectives to ferret out the authors, and a patrolman was stationed night and day in front of Mr. LAMAR's house for his protection.

In the face of such facts as these, the Charleston *Courier* is without excuse for its unfounded assertions on this subject.

Death of Mr. Charles Welden.

The very sudden death of Mr CHARLES WELDEN, an *attaché* of the NEW-YORK TIMES, briefly alluded to in this paper yesterday, will excite the profound regrets of numerous friends. Engaged in his usual duties in this office until a late hour at night, he had retired to his lodgings, when he was suddenly prostrated by death while in the act of ascending the stairs. A *post mortem* examination ascribed the event to disease of the heart.

Mr. WELDEN was a native of this City. His father was Dr. J. T. WELDEN, of London; his mother, a daughter of the celebrated mathematician and author, BONDYCASTLE. Mr. WELDEN's parents removed to Boston, and subsequently to England, while the subject of this notice was still in childhood. Completing his education there, the young scholar connected himself with the Press,—originally with a journal at Nottingham, and afterward with the London *Daily News*, where he acquired much newspaper experience. In this country he was associated originally with the *Tribune* in a subordinate capacity. Some poems contributed to that paper over a fictitious signature, attracted much admiration for their rare originality and delicacy; and they were generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. EMERSON. An advertisement addressed by the editors to the unknown poet led eventually to the discovery that a gentleman upon the proof reading staff of the paper was the author. Mr. WELDEN soon disclosed the fine constitution of his intellect in prose as well as in verse. Attaching himself to the TIMES at the commencement of this paper, his contributions to the early volumes were extremely popular, rendering his *nom de plume* as much of a household word through the country as that of "Dick Tinto" or "Malakoff." Of late years he has filled various positions in the establishment with excellent capacity and acceptance. His loss will be deeply felt.

Mr. WELDEN leaves a widow but no children. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2½ o'clock at St Paul's Church, when the remains will be removed to Greenwood.

THE REBELLION.

Nature of the Contest—National Authority and State Rights.

In the course of the rapid succession of events which press upon the minds of the American people, it becomes important at intervals to call to view some of the leading facts which mark the character of the present widely extended conspiracy against them as a nation, and against the Government as the constituted authority and embodied power of the nation. In this view it is not proposed to dwell on the dark picture which this conspiracy presents in its various aspects; the frequent secret conclaves in the Senate of the United States by perjured Senators, sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, premeditating and contriving a treasonable overthrow of that Constitution and of those laws; the securing the cooperation of the equally perjured Governors of several of the States, and through them the power of those States, in this treasonable project; the concerted and criminal abuse and perversion of high functions of the National Government to its destruction by the not less perjured Ministers of a weak, timid and vacillating President—functions provided to preserve it; the designed removal of the National arms to distant scenes of anticipated rebellion by one of those Ministers, the Secretary at War; the exhaustion of the Treasury, and the deliberate assault upon the public credit by the officer charged with its care by another of those Ministers, the Secretary of the Treasury; the purloining of a mass of public securities held in trust to discharge sacred obligations for the support of Indian tribes; the robbery of trusts, the occupancy of hospitals, driving out the invalids to make room for insurgent bandits; the seizure of revenue vessels; the repeated insults to our flag; the terrorism controlling fiercely loyal citizens; the forced loans—all these acts culminating in three great emerging facts: *Foremost*, an organized plot to assassinate, by a stimulated mob, the recently elected President of the United States on his quiet way, accompanied by his wife and child, to enter upon the administration of his sacred trust. *Second*—The investing and bombardment of a fort of the United States by bands of rebel troops under rebel banners, marked with a ferocity forbidden in lawful war; and *third*—The dastardly murders by that stimulated mob of loyal soldiers, the sons of freedom-loving Massachusetts, moving peacefully, at the call of their President and Commander-in-Chief, to protect from assault and desecration the Capital of the United States.

These are subjects proper to the pen of some modern SALLUST, presenting to life a portraiture of the foulest, most comprehensive public crime recorded in the annals of nations.

Of this long-preparing enormity, perfidy, falsehood, fraud are the chief characteristics; and it is of the most prominent, dangerous falsehood put forth by JEFFERSON DAVIS, the unscrupulous head of this audacious conspiracy, to sustain his course, it is proposed to treat. It is to the elementary untruth upon which the whole superstructure of deception is raised that I would invite an earnest, careful attention.

It is the boast, the pride, the glorious truth, that the people of the United States, as composing one people in a perpetual Union for the preservation of Freedom and Law—one NATION, with all its majestic powers, rights and duties, are the SOVEREIGNS—the source and depositary of those powers and rights from whom they spring, and to whom they return—to which the inhabitants of the Free States all cling, and to maintain which they are now moving in a sublime rally of hearts and hands, under the guidance of the Almighty. It is to the utterly degrading, narrowing untruth that the States, the artificial beings which are mere members of this great Republic, are independent sovereignties—free to conspire, free to revolt, free to secede, free to break up this Nation, and now in revolt for the sole avowed purpose of perpetuating Slavery—that the white inhabitants of the Slave States cling, and are now engaged in a vain attempt to erect an enduring tyranny on the basis of this Slavery; and disregarding the convictions and the laws of the civilized world, as a principal means are offering the commerce of nations as pillage to the roving freebooter, vauntingly claiming to present to mankind an institution of "higher civilization" than any that has ever existed.

How did the Union of the people of these United States originate—by whom was it formed? The recorded history informs us that this Union was first represented in 1774 by a Continental Congress—that this Congress was chosen in three of the Colonies of Great Britain, by Colonial Assemblies; in three other of the Colonies by representatives of the people, appointed for that express purpose; and in the remaining seven directly by the people. Well understanding and recognizing the source of their power, in the declaration of rights on the 14th of October, 1774, this Congress declared that they were "severally elected, constituted and appointed by the *good* PEOPLE of the several Colonies, deputies to meet in general Congress, in order to obtain such establishment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties may not be subverted." Thus, as is accurately stated, "was organized, under the auspices and with the consent of the PEOPLE, acting directly in their primary, sovereign capacity, and without the intervention of the functionaries to whom the ordinary powers of government were delegated in the Colonies, the first General or NATIONAL Government. The Congress, thus assembled, exercised *de facto* and *de jure* a sovereign authority, not as the delegated agents of the governments *de facto* of the Colonies, but in virtue of original powers derived from the people." And let it always be remembered that in the organization of this first American Government, no States had any part, for it was organized *before* any States existed; and though State Governments were, by the recommendation of this Congress, subsequently formed as substitutes for the Colonial Governments, it is also to be well remembered that this National Government, thus directly derived from the people, continued in existence until March, 1781, only seven months before the siege and surrender of Yorktown, which virtually closed the war of the Revolution, calling out and conducting through that long period all the energies of the Revolution. The Continental Congress was, until that time, the only symbol, exponent and representative of the existence and power of the Union, and in that Union, of the "sovereignty" of the people, justly defined to be "supreme in power—having no superior," and as such representative, exerting "the sole authority of making peace and war," pronounced to be the "true marks of sovereignty." And such, in the Declaration of Independence, they declared to be their United Sovereignty. "These *United Colonies* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown—all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved and as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." In virtue of this Union, of this general sovereignty, these United States did levy war, did contract alliances, did establish commerce, did all other acts which as United States they judged proper to do and could do, but which, as separate, free and independent States, they could not do. "The sovereignty and independence of the people," in the language of HAMILTON, one of the founders of our present Government, a leading author of the *Federalist*, "began by a Federal act. Our external sovereignty is only known in the Union. Foreign nations only recognize it in the Union. The Declaration of Independence is the fundamental law of every State. The constitutional powers of the Union are not controllable by any State."

Research confirms this statement. The first Constitutions of some of the States expressly recognize this united sovereignty, represented in Congress—the terms of other of the State Constitutions prove it, the silence of the Constitutions of others admit it, while their laws in frequent recurrence acknowledge it.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in their Constitutions, each recognizes this paramount, united sovereignty and independence. While declaring that the people of each of these States had the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign and independent State, they also declare that they do and forever hereafter shall exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right *pertaining thereto*, which is *not* or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the *United States of America* in Congress assembled. New-York expressly recognized Congress by providing in her Constitution for the annual appointment of delegates to it; and in the first act of her State Government, adopted the Union as a fundamental law, carefully avoiding any pretension to sovereignty. New-Jersey also expressly recognized in her Constitution the Continental Congress as the Supreme Council of the American Colonies, making no pretension to sovereignty. Pennsylvania made no claim to sovereignty. Delaware in her Constitution was content and careful to declare, that "its people have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating its *internal police*," thus limiting to this "internal police" the power of the State. Maryland, in a similar limitation, declared "her people ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the *internal government and police thereof*," nothing more, and provided for an annual representation in Congress. Virginia also provided in her Constitution for her annual representation in Congress, making no pretension to sovereignty or independence. North Carolina, adopting the limitation of Maryland in its very words, declared, in her Constitution, that the people of the State "ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the *internal government and police thereof*," providing for her annual representation in Congress,—and in the same spirit, neither South Carolina nor Georgia made any pretension to sovereignty. Rhode Island for a time remained under her colonial charter; and Connecticut was satisfied, waiving any undue pretensions, to contribute largely to the deliberations of Congress. Hence it is seen that while all of the twelve States felt themselves entitled to an absolute independence of Great Brtain, and an absolute sovereignty as members of the Union, as "UNITED STATES," not one of them claimed to be in itself independent or sovereign *out* of the Union. VENUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

The world of amusement is so circumscribed now, that a man may walk from one end of it to the other without experiencing the slightest fatigue. So far as the theatres proper are concerned, it begins with Laura Keene's and ends with the Winter Garden. For Barnum's Museum, although an excellent dramatic entertainment is furnished there, does not covet or rightly come under the title of theatrical places of amusement. At the first-named establishment the town traveler will find but little to detain him; for who is there of our hasty population that has not seen the "Seven Sisters," lounged over their terrestrial experience, longed to join them here above or there below, and desired generally to experience the sensation of existence in those ecstatic regions, where even a Butterfly is born in a Bower of Fern, and with a degree of pomp and circumstance which poor mortality in a colder world cannot command.

From the Fern to the Wood is but a step. We have simply to cross the street and we find ourselves in Mr JACKSON's cozy Garden, and once there, gallantry and inclination alike compel us to surrender our intellects to that arcane of all wood nymphs, Mrs. JOHN WOOD. If is this lady's fancy to regale us with nothing but old pieces, but in her hands they are sufficient. Where is the man who will say that they are not? And then there is Mr. JOE JEFFERSON, who accumulates wisdom and other "wrinkles" with wonderful facility, and reveals them nightly to convulsed audiences. If there are any sceptics let them go and behold the "Invisible Prince," and "Sketches from India," and "Robert Macaire," and other pieces which we declare—mildly but firmly—are delightful, but not novel. They have in point of fact been played before. Critics have written about them, perhaps damned them. But here they are again, fresh as Spring buds, and as pleasant too.

In the "lecture-room" of Barnum's Museum surrounded by the relics from Fort Sumter, the drama of "ANDERSON." is properly received with patriotic applause. It is an excellent work of its kind, and will repay a hearing. The innumerable curiosities of the Museum are too well known to need a word at the hand of the Press.

Music is frequently martial. It is one of its most inspiriting moods. Just now, however, it seems to fall beneath the exigences of the time. We are deficient, it seems, even in a National hymn, and a reward is offered for a good one. So far as the public is concerned, we are without music. The Academy is closed; our classical concerts have come to an end, and singers and players are wieging their way to more peaceful realms. Mme. ANNA BISHOP commenced a series of Chamber Concerts at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday last, but whether they are continued or not, is more than we are advised at this moment.

In the minstrel way, we have lost all trace of HOOLEY and CAMPBELL, and hear now only of GEORGE CHRISTY, whose entertainments at Irving Hall have been attended by the most fashionable audiences ever drawn together by this species of entertainment.

And so matters are likely to remain until Mr. WALLACK opens his new theatre in August next. This establishment, as our readers know, is situated on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, having a spacious entrance on both thoroughfares. It is, without exception, the handsomest theatre in America, and has, we are persuaded, few rivals elsewhere. As a novelty, it will, of course, be the special attraction of next season. Its capacity for accommodating the masses, who, it may reasonably be expected, will flock to it, can be estimated when we state that at Academy of Music prices it will hold more money than the Fourteenth-street Temple of the lyric muse. Yet it is by no means a large theatre. To one who stands in the parquette and looks up, it seems smaller even than Mr. WALLACK's old theatre. Where the architect has gained on his predecessors is in the depth of his design and the width of the house. The circle instead of being elongated, as at the Academy, is somewhat flattened. There are no bad seats. From benches that sweep the house from wing to wing, traversing the entire auditorium, it is always possible to behold the stage. This is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that the latter is constructed on a comparatively new plan—new, at least, here. Instead of being built up with proscenium boxes, which impede the view, it presents the simple appearance of a frame, a gilded edging to the dramatic picture. The heavy three-decker style of proscenium is already exploded in Europe. We are glad that Mr. WALLACK with his authoritative hand has aimed a blow at it here. Every human creature who has suffered the agony of sitting in a Proscenium Box, will thank him for it. Apart from humanitarian considerations, there is a large gain for practical purposes. The working area of the stage is greatly enlarged, and spectacle pieces can be produced with a wealth of illusion which heretofore has been impracticable. It is unnecessary now to enter into minute details of the very admirable construction of the house, but there is one point of excellence which can never be too much extolled. This is the vomitorial arrangement. There are staircases, passages and door-ways of such ample capacity that it is barely an exaggeration to say that a large audience might tumble into the street without touching the walls. In case of alarm, it is certain that the house can be emptied almost instantly of every one who has legs to carry him out. And for those who are not expedient at a pinch, there is a special guarantee. The staircases are encased in brick walls, and isolated from every other part of the building. They are devised for the express purpose of cutting off fire from the interior. Precautions of this kind are so rare, even in our best places of amusement, that they deserve to be put on record with more than ordinary applause.

Illness of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 18.

Senator DOUGLAS has been very ill of typhoid fever ever since he returned to this city. Fears are entertained by his friends that he will not recover.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 18.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is somewhat better this evening. His situation, however, is still regarded as critical by his physicians.

Presbyterian Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, May 18.

The General Assembly, to-day, adopted a resolution urging the ministers and churches to a faithful effort against the temptations to intemperance which beset young men in camp life.

The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, reported the whole amount of the funds as $111,000, and thirty-two churches had been aided in building during the past year.

The evening was once more devoted to prayer for the nation.

Currency at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 18.

The currency question is still in an unsettled condition. There being no unity of action between bankers and business men, trade is at a dead lock. The fabulous rate of 50 ₱ cent. premium has been paid for Exchange on New York to day, and gold is not for sale at any price.

Another Suspension at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 18.

The Bank of the Capital suspended this morning. The notes are entirely secured, and not a cent will be lost on them. The capital of the Bank is $519,000, paid in. About half of this is supposed to be sunk. Depositors are fully secured.

[Communication.]

FACTS REGARDING THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

Statements of a serious nature having been made in some of the public journals regarding the street-cleaning contract, and its progress, I called upon Mr. HACKLEY, yesterday to ascertain some particulars, and was assured that a communication would be forthcoming in a few days from the contractor, giving statistics, and a full history of what has thus far been done. I can, in the meantime, state a few important facts. The work of street cleaning has cost New York of late years about $150,000 per annum, and under these contract it is being done for $279,000. When Mr. HACKLEY took the contract the streets had not been cleaned for six months. He immediately hired all the carts that he could find, and out of as many poor laboring men as had been employed by the City. Some of the streets, such as avenues A and B, the upper part of First and Second avenues, and the alleys of the lower wards, did not appear to have been touched for years. In many places five cart loads of dirt were taken from a space of fifteen feet square. Mr. HACKLEY attended to the work himself night and day, until he was incarcerated in prison, and the work has since been vigorously prosecuted by his Superintendents.

Now that, during the statements of certain interested parties, who are trying to brake up this contract, in order to get the control and patronage of it themselves, the streets are in a cleaner condition than they were at the corresponding period of last year.

Instead of $58,000 having been received by Mr. HACKLEY from the City, as was published, he has only received three pays, amounting in all to but $34,000; and up to this time he has paid out to laborers, cartmen and other employes over $70,000, as his books, with the names of the men paid, will show. A sworn statement will be given in a day or two.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new spring carpeting, English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three ply and imperials carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting &c., displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING,
At EVANS', Nos. 63 and 68 Fulton street.

Plain Cassimere Suits, to match			$6
Striped	"	"	6
Solferino	"	"	8
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Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—
At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

JONES—In this City, on Saturday morning May 18, at 9 o'clock, AUGUSTA ELIZA only daughter of William and Josephine Jones, aged 1 year 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 67 West 28th-st., on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, suddenly, after an illness of seven days, SOPHRONIA, wife of Douglass Taylor, and daughter of Casper C. Childs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st.,) between Houston and Bleecker sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

The funeral of THOS. BENSON, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment will take place on Sunday May 19, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West 24th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. A detail from Company K will act as escort. The members of the Regiment now in the City are respectfully requested to attend in citizens' dress. By order,
Major H. A. BOSTWICK.

JONES—In Flatbush, on Friday, 17th inst., suddenly, of disease of the heart, HETTY L. JONES.

She will be buried from the house of her brother-in-law, Charles D. Kline, No. 31 Jones-st., on Sunday, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 287.—MAY 18, 1861.
47, 48, 39, 18, 68, 17, 64, 51, 63, 41, 37, 4.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—MAY 18 1861.
11, 35, 76, 18, 37, 36, 55, 41, 70, 43, 69, 5, 17.

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RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
TO THE DEFENCE OF THE UNION!
FILL UP THE RANKS
of the
ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
This Regiment, organizing under the auspices of
COL. ROBERT ANDERSON,
will be sent to the seat of war immediately.
RATIONS FURNISHED to all who need them from the time of enlistment. Uniforms ordered.
ONE FULL COMPANY WANTED.
An experienced Captain, having a company already organized, in this City or elsewhere, will be treated with on application to Col. J. LAFAYETTE BIKER, at the Everett House, Union square.
RECRUITING STATIONS
Company A, Capt. Anderson, Union-square East; Company B, Capt. Hubbell, corner of West and Cedar sts.; Company C, Capt. Hathaway corner of Avenue A and 1st-st.; Company D, Capt. Neville, Brooklyn; Company E, Capt. Bisbee, Williamsburgh; Company F, Capt. George, No. 913 3d-av.; Company G, Capt. Dockstader, corner of Thompson and 4th sts.; Company I, Capt. Tracy, Canal and West sts.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
May be sent to any of the following gentlemen: Col. Robert Anderson, Brevoort House; A. V. Stout, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank; Shepard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, No. 23 Chambers-st.; Ambrose R. Ely, Esq., No. 163 Gold-st. Hon. G. R. Babcock, No. 29 Exchange-place. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st; Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner of Pine and Nassau-sts.

COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT.
ARMORY, University-place, corner 12th-st.,
New-York, May 19, 1861.
COMPANY ORDERS No. 7.—The members of this Company are hereby directed to assemble at their Armory, THIS Sunday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock in full fatigue, with overcoats and knapsacks. Also, in compliance with General Order No. 7, the members of this Company are directed to assemble at their Armory, on MONDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks with overcoats rolled therein. Prompt attendance at the hour specified is necessary. By order of Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS
WM. S. STRIKER, Orderly.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—MANY of the privates of this regiment now on duty in Washington, are in need of extra under clothing, socks, shoes and other necessaries not provided by the service. Merchants and others desirous of contributing to their relief, can send articles to the Twelfth Regiment Headquarters, No. 594 Broadway, taking charge of
Lieut. Col. H. A. WEEKS.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK CITY, AND more especially the British residents, are respectfully informed that the Regiment of British Volunteers now forming in the City, there are many men in need of temporary aid, in the shape of made clothing. All such contributions will be thankfully acknowledged at the Head-quarters, No. 19 East Houston-st., N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed; by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the

THE ANDERSON CASE.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Canadian and Home Authorities.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the appended correspondence on a subject which has not yet lost all its interest:

[COPY.] *Immediate.*
DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 27, 1860.

SIR: Information has been received at this Department that a man of color named JOHN ANDERSON, otherwise called JACK, has been charged with the commission of murder in the State of Missouri, and having fled to Canada, has been followed by officers of the State of Missouri, who have caused him to be arrested and confined in the jail of the town of Brantford, where it appears that he now is.

I have therefore to instruct you to take such measures as are warranted by the laws of Canada to deliver up the person of the above named JOHN ANDERSON to any person or persons duly authorized by the authorities of Missouri to receive the said fugitive, and bring him back to the United States for trial.

I have, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Right Hon. Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., &c. &c., &c.

At a subsequent period, and when great excitement had been created on the subject of ANDERSON'S surrender, the Imperial Government altered its tone, and instructed the Governor General not to complete the surrender, whatever might be the decision of the Courts, till an opportunity for a further consideration of the case had been given.

[COPY.] DOWNING-STREET, 9th January, 1861.

SIR: I have received, by the last mail from Canada, a Report of the Judgments recently delivered at Toronto, in the case of ANDERSON, a fugitive slave.

The facts are recited in the judgments, and it appears that the Court, by a majority of two Judges to one, has pronounced a decision that the prisoner is not entitled to be liberated. It further appears, however, that the prisoner's counsel has given notice of appeal, and I am informed that the case will be argued before the Court of Queen's Bench some time before the close of the present month.

If the result of that appeal be adverse to the prisoner, you will bear in mind that under the Treaty of Extradition he cannot be delivered over to the United States authorities by the mere action of the law. That can only be done by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor.

The case of ANDERSON is one of the gravest possible importance, and Her Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the decision of the court at Toronto is in conformity with the view of the treaty which has hitherto guided the authorities in this country.

I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain in any case from completing the Extradition, until Her Majesty's Government shall have had further opportunity of considering the question, and, if necessary, conferring with the Government of the United States on the subject.

I have further to direct you to keep me fully and immediately informed upon any future steps which may be taken in this very peculiar and important case. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Among the paper we find a strong remonstrance, prepared by Attorney-General MACDONALD, against the assumption of the concurrent jurisdiction claimed by the English Court of Queen's Bench in this case.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR U. C., QUEBEC, March 26, 1861.

The undersigned deems it his duty to bring under your Excellency's notice the recent issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Court of Queen's Bench of England in the case of JOHN ANDERSON, a colored man.

The person, while residing at Brantford, was charged with having committed murder in the State of Missouri, and having fled to Canada from justice. He was committed to the jail of the County of Brant under this charge: and a demand for his extradition was made by the Secretary of State for the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty.

While in custody, and before any action was taken by Your Excellency, ANDERSON sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable in the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, and that Court, on argument remanded him to the jail of Brant.

He afterwards sued out another writ from the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada, and was, after hearing of counsel of that Court, discharged from prison.

While these proceedings were pending in Upper Canada, a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for to the Court of Queen's Bench of England, not by ANDERSON or any person authorized by him, but by the Agent of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, acting, it is believed, without concert with ANDERSON, but for his benefit and protection.

The Court granted the writ, which was transmitted, by a special messenger, and would doubtless have been enforced, if the party had not been discharged by the Court of Common Pleas here. So far as ANDERSON is concerned, the matter may now be considered as at an end.

The issue of this writ of *habeas corpus* by one of the Courts of England into Canada is, however, a matter of the greatest importance. It is justly considered here as directly affecting the independence of our Courts and our people. In both sections of the Province, there are Courts in which the people have confidence, and which have ample powers for the protection of the persons and properties of their inhabitants; and, in both sections, does the law of England respecting the writ of *habeas corpus* obtain. It does not appear necessary, therefore, that any such jurisdiction, as has been assumed by the Court of the Queen's Bench of England, should be vested in the English Courts of Law.

In the case of ANDERSON, the writ of *habeas corpus* was, without a doubt, sued out from praiseworthy motives, but it may hereafter be applied for, for the delay or prevention of the punishment of crime, for the withdrawal of criminals from the control and jurisdiction of our Courts, and perhaps for the oppressive removal of individuals from their own country to a distant one.

The exercise of this power by the English Courts is furthermore certain at some time to produce an unseemly and irritating conflict of jurisdiction between them and our own Court of Justice. It seems, therefore, that while for the due administration of justice, or the protection of the subject, or for any good purpose whatever, the existence of this concurrent jurisdiction can be of no service, it may be productive of evil consequences, the extent of which cannot now be foreseen.

The undersigned does not desire to question the correctness of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench of England in granting this writ. Assuming therefore to the fullest extent for the purposes of this minute, that the concurrent jurisdiction exists, the undersigned considers it necessary, for the reasons assigned that such jurisdiction should be done away with, and, as the writ having once been granted, is likely to be applied for again, that it should be done away with without delay.

He therefore submits that the attention of the Imperial Government should be called to this subject, and that they should be urged to procure an act of the Imperial Parliament, during its present session, abolishing the right of the Courts of Law and Judges of England to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* into Canada.

The undersigned would further suggest as worthy of consideration, whether it would not be well for the purpose of preventing other questions of an embarrassing nature from arising hereafter, to take this opportunity of enacting that the English Courts of Justice shall have no jurisdiction in Canada, and that no writ or process from them shall run into it.

The right of appeal to Her Majesty should of course, in such case, be expressly saved; as also the issue of such process as may be necessary to enforce that right.

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

LAW REPORTS.

Conviction for Murder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 18.

Before Judge NELSON.

The trial of Dunlevy, Collins and Featherstone three of the crew of the ship *Gen. Partchill*, for the murder of the captain of the ship, was concluded today.

The case was argued for the prisoners by Mr. Howe, and for the prosecution by the District-Attorney.

The Judge in his charge to the Jury, alluded to the fact that neither the captain nor the mate had any weapons, but told them that, nevertheless, if they believed that the fatal blow was struck in self-defence only, they should not convict, while if they believed that there was a combination between the prisoners in carrying out which the captain's life was taken maliciously, they must find a verdict of guilty.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty of murder against all three.

The Great Police Riot—Slater's Case on Appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Bosworth, C. J.

Lemuel S. Slater vs. *Fernando Wood*—This is the noted action for an assault brought against Mayor Wood, growing out of the Police riot of the 16th June, 1857. The case was tried before Justice SLOSSON, at a trial term of this Court, the trial commencing Dec. 13, 1858, and ending on the 11th of January following. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $250; and from a judgment thereon, with $691 05 costs, this appeal was taken. The argument of the cause on appeal was on Saturday heard, being conducted by D. D. Field, for plaintiff, and Chas. O'Conor for defendant.

The particulars of the litigation are too familiar to need repetition.

Appeal from a Decree of the Surrogate—Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Franklin S. Kinney, appellant, vs. *Francis Delluc, respondent.*—This case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from a decree of the Surrogate, made on the 7th day of October, 1859, and entered and filed 27th of October, 1859. On that day the appellant gave due notice of appeal, and filed the requisite bond to stay all proceedings.

On the 16th of March, 1861, the respondent procured from the Surrogate a transcript of the decree, and on the 30th of March, 1861, issued execution against the property of the appellant, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, out of the Comman Pleas.

In April, 1861, the appellant obtained an order at Special Term of this Court for the respondent, to show cause why the transcript and execution should not be set aside for irregularity.

F. S. Kinney, in person, for the motion.

Wm. Henry Arnoux, in opposition, raised the preliminary objection that the Court had not jurisdiction, and cited laws of 1844, ch. 104, sec. 2, p. 91.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

INGRAHAM, J.—A decree was made by the Surrogate in the final settlement of the accounts of the executor, from which decree an appeal was taken to this Court; afterwards a transcript of the decree was filed with County Clerk, and an execution issued out of the Common Pleas.

The appellant now moves to set aside such proceedings. By the act of 1837, ch. 460, sec. 64 the transcript was directed to be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and execution issued in the same manner as if such judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court.

If that section had remained in force, the Court would have jurisdiction over these proceedings.

In 1844 ch. 104 of this section was repealed, and since that time, in the 4th ed. of R. S., the said section is said to be repealed.

In the 5th ed of the R. S., the 64th section of the act of 1857 is inserted as if it were in force.

By the act of 1844 which repealed this section, a new one was substituted, directing such transcript to be filed with the County Clerk, and execution to be issued in the same manner as though the judgment recovered was in the Court of Common Pleas.

This alteration places the proceedings on these transcripts in the same condition as on transcripts from Justices' judgments. The jurisdiction is, I believe, now exercised by the Common Pleas, over executions so issued, and the same rules would apply to the present case. At any rate the judgment and proceedings cannot be treated as in this Court, and over it we have no jurisdiction.

It is contended that by the appeal to the General Term from the decree, we have jurisdiction over all the proceedings. I think not. The sole question in this Court is on the appeal from the Surrogate's decision; we have nothing to do with any irregularity of practice that may occur before the Surrogate.

Those irregularities must be remedied either by the Surrogate, or by the Common Pleas if they assume jurisdiction over the docket.

The motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Asa Kimball vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company*—To be re-argued.

John W. De Peyster vs. *W. H. Van Ness, et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

BRADY, J.—*Kelly* vs. *McKenna*—Judgment will be vacated on defendant's paying $10 costs, as well as disbursements, and filing a bond to secure the payment of the judgment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89	
10,000	do.	88½	
14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87¾	
4,500	Treas. 12 ₱ c. N's.	101⅝	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6's, 90.	43¾	
2,000	do.	43½	
2,000	do.	44	
3,000	do.	s3 42½	
15,000	Vir. State 6s.	s10 45	
2,000	do.	45¼	
13,000	do.	46	
2,000	Missouri State 6s	28⅝	
24,000	do.	28½	
4,000	do.	28⅜	
7,000	E. P. 2M. B. ex. '74	97	
4,000	Chi & N. W. 1st M.	35	
100	Canton Company	9	
50	do.	s3	
19	Del. & H. Canal Co	84	
10	Pac Mail S. Co.	opg 6⅝	
100	do.	opg 6⅝	
10	do.	b15 6⅝	
50	do.	s30 60	
50	do.	opg 60¾	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	72¼	
900	do	72⅜	
100	do.	s30 71⅞	
100	do.	bn s 72⅛	
100	do.	s5 72	
50	do.	s10 71⅞	
150	do.	s30 71¾	
100	Erie railroad	21⅝	
25	Erie R. As. Stock	20¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	11⅜	
100	do.	11⅝	
50	Har. R. Pref.	s30 27½	
25	do.	28	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	44⅜	
150	do.	44½	
15	do.	44¾	
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R	14½	
700	Ill. Cent R. Scrip	64⅜	
100	do.	65⅛	
525	do.	c 65¼	
100	do.	c 65⅞	
100	do.	s10 64⅞	
100	do.	13c 64	
100	do.	s10 64	
100	do.	s10 64⅛	
200	do.	c 65⅛	
600	do.	c 65⅛	
200	do.	c 65⅜	
100	do.	65⅜	
50	Clev. Col. & Cin R.	91	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	59⅜	
50	Clev. & Tol R.	23⅜	
250	do.	23⅝	
100	do.	23¾	
50	Chi. & R. Is. R.	38¼	
100	do.	38⅜	
120	do.	38	
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	58	
22	New Jersey R.	113	
29	Ter. Haut. & Rich. R.	95	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	87¾	
5,000	U. S 8s, '74 Coup	78	
500	N. Car. St. 6s.	52	
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	
3,000	do.	42	
11,000	Virg. St. 6s.	s10 45	
1,000	do.	45⅛	
1,000	do.	45	
4,000	do.	45¼	
4,000	Mo. State 6s.	35	
3,000	do.	37¾	
2,000	do.	s3 38	
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	81¾	
10	Metropolitan Bank	87	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	80	
63	Penn. Coal Co.	76	
150	Cleve. & Toledo R.	23	
150	Chicago & R. I. R.	35	
100	do.	s30 34¾	
7	N. Y. Central R.	72	
50	do.	s3 71¾	
50	do.	s30 71¾	
50	do.	s30 71¾	
350	do.	s3 71¾	
50	Hudson R. R.	35	
150	Mich. Cen. R.	43½	
250	do.	43¾	
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12¼	
50	Panama R.	s30 104	
17	do.	104	
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s3 64¾	
100	do.	64⅝	
200	do.	s3 64⅞	
50	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	93	
150	Galena & C. R.	58⅝	
50	do.	s10 58¾	
100	do.	58⅝	
200	do.	s10 58¾	

SATURDAY, May 18—P. M.

The Money and Exchange markets at the close of the week are easier than at the beginning. The Money wants of the Government, $8,994,000, are postponed from 21st@25th of May, to 25th of May@1st of June. The supplemental notice issued by the Secretary to-day, is to the practical effect that he will award the loan, in the shape of Convertible Treasury paper, at par, the money to be paid in by the 1st of June. The original proposition of the New-York Committee contemplated this shape. They issued circulars to the New-England and other Banks accordingly, and these have been favorably responded to. Meanwhile a Sub-Committee of Bankers to Washington proposed a change of programme to a Funded Stock, at about the market price, so as to make the cost of the Money to the Government about 7 ₱ cent. per annum. On the return of the Committee, lower rates began to be talked of, inducing the Secretary to make known at once the preference of the Administration for Treasury Bills at par over a sale of Funded Stock on terms which might compromise the future credit of the Government at the very outset of the War. He was the more readily induced to this policy by the intimations of his ability to command the money from New-York and New-England on Treasury paper, as rapidly as it may be wanted, until the meeting of Congress in July. His wants until that time, we are glad to hear from a well-advised source, are less than the public were led to expect, at the beginning of the War. The Treasury Bills are to be awarded next Saturday.

The Stock Market was fairly active in demand and steady in prices on the Border State Stocks to-day, but otherwise dull, and at the close somewhat unsettled. The speculative Railway Shares were ½@1 ₱ cent. easier at the close than yesterday afternoon. The market on the Street and at the Second Board was partially influenced by the report of another Bank failure at Albany. The concern in difficulty is understood to have been implicated with the Bank of Albany, which failed last week, and no surprise at the failure is felt by those who knew the relations of the management. At the close, the prices were about as follows:

New-York Central	71¾	Galena	58¼
Illinois Central	64½	Rock Island	35
Hudson	35	Missouris	38
Erie	21⅜	Virginias	45½
Michigan Central	43¾	Tennessees	42
Pacific	60	North Carolinas	58

The closing rates of currency, as quoted by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, were as follows:

	Discount.
Philadelphia	— ¼
Baltimore	¾@1
Pennsylvania State	3 @5
Virginia and North Carolina	— 15
Southern Confederacy	30 @40
Tennessee	— 25
Kentucky	— 10
Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canada	1 @1¾
Illinois and Missouri	— 25
Wisconsin	— 15

The most noticeable changes are in Kentucky and Illinois advancing, and Baltimore improving.

Exchange on New-York is:

	Premium.
In Baltimore	— ⅛
In Cincinnati	— ⅛
In St. Louis	— 12
In Chicago, (nominal,)	20 @30
In Milwaukee	10 @12
In Detroit	1 @1½
In Montreal	— 1

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th inst. Any bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth, at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes at any rate not below par.

Such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years 6 ₱ cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.

The offers considered most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an Assistant-Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of June next; or, if preferred, one-third may be deposited on or before the 1st, one-third on or before the 16th, and the remaining third on or before the 26th of June next. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Auction Sale of Flour Stands at the New Produce Exchange.

An auction sale of the flour stands on the business floor of the new Produce Exchange was commenced yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2¼ o'clock. Mr. THOS R. MINTURN, of the firm of MINTURN & PATRIDGE, was the auctioneer. He commenced by explaining the terms of the sale. The small moveable tables were to be sold to the highest bidder, and the price thus realized should be the annual rent. The choice of the drawers in the large tables was to be sold also to the highest bidder. Each of these drawers was to be sold subject to an annual rent of $10. The sale in each instance was to be for a term of five years from the first of the current month of May.

The small tables were the first sold. There were twelve of these. Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, were bought by Mr. EDWARD M. BANKS, who retained No. 1 for his own firm, Messrs. RAWLAND & BANKS, and assigned No. 2 to Messrs. H. C. HARDY & Co., No. 3 to Messrs. HALT & Co., and No. 4 to Messrs. HERMAN, STUTZER & Co. The price of each was $20. Messrs. HERRIMER & LATHROP took Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $21 each. Messrs. VANBOSKERCK & Co., purchased Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, at $23 each, and having selected No. 9 for themselves, disposed of No. 10 to N. CHAMBERLIN & Co., No 11 to NASON & COLLINS, and No. 12 to N. H. WOLFE & Co.

The choice of the drawers in the large tables was next sold. There were five of these tables, numbered respectively, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The drawers in No. 1 were numbered from 1 to 20; in No. 3, from 35 to 52; in 4, from 73 to 70; in No. 5, from 71 to 84; and in No. 6, from 85 to 104. The following was the order of the names of the successful bidders, the drawers chosen, and the price paid for the choice in each instance:

	Names of Buyers.	No. of Drawers.	Price.
1.	J. S. Tuttle (for Isaac H. Reed & Co.)	85 and 86	$24
2.	J. B. Herrick & Son	51 and 52	45
3.	Lewis, Roberts & Co	93 and 92	69
4.	E. T. Leach & Co	71 and 74	42
5.	Knapp & Gilbert	75	49
6.	E. F. Livermore	1, 2 and 3	49
7.	Jesse Hoyt & Co	5, 7 and 9	38
8.	W. Coleman	11 and 104	38
9.	Hicks & Smith	69 and 70	31
10.	Geo. B. Powell & Co	100	30
11.	Darling, Albertson and Rose	83	27
12.	Isaac H. Reed & Co	87	26
13.	John Hobbs	84	27
14.	Geo. Wade	96	24
15.	W. H. Newman & Co	98	25
16.	Philip, Schuyler & Co	76	24
17.	Thomas Denham	102	23
18.	J. L. Warner	54	23
19.	Wm A. Brown & Co	80 and 82	20
20.	Wright & Rawson	49 and 81	20
21.	Sawyer, Wallace & Co	74 and 75	16
22.	J. J. Carow	43, 45 and 47	23
23.	Leigh Phillips	41	14
24.	F. Hill	55	14
25.	C. Haight	57	13
26.	Herrick & Seymour	53	13
27.	Eager & Co	59	13
28.	S. L. Baldwin & Co	97	10
29.	Cruttenden & Robertson	48	10
30.	Smith, Leech & Jewell	61	10
31.	Turpin & Co	63	10
32.	Anthony & Co	99	10
33.	Bowley & Seymour	7	10
34.	J. B. Fenby	101	10
35.	H. Youngs	50	10
36.	Hewitt & Co	91	10
37.	Parcels & Sage	17 and 19	10
38.	Henry Butler	16	10
39.		19 and 20	10
40.	J. W. Thorne	81	12
41.	E. B. Haight	74	12
42.	Thos. Ellis	76	12
43.	Harris & Co	93 and 95	12
44.	Adam Smith, jr.	37 and 39	11
45.	J. Holcomb & Co	17	11
46.	J. Blake & Co	11, 13 and 15	11
47.	J. O. Bergott & Co	14	10
48.	Wilde & Lane	34	10
49.	Lemarest & Simons	76	10
50.	F. H. Ablett & Co	56	11
51.	John Ferguson	64	11
52.	Kuhlst & Newlin	42	11
53.	N. Gray	44	11
54.	A. Cruttenden	67	11
55.	H. D. Walbridge & Co	64 and 66	11
56.	Willetts, Dean & Co	60 and 62	11
57.	Thos. E. Byrne	4	11
58.	C. B. Thorn	6 and 8	11
59.	Mr. Goodenough	10	10
60.	Weeks & Douglass	12	10
61.		14 and 16	12
62.	A. L. Holmes	18	12

The result of the sale was quite satisfactory to the Produce Exchange Company. An inquiry was made as to whether additional tables would not be introduced, for the accommodation of such Flour merchants as had not already secured stands,—to which the Secretary replied that all requisite facilities for the transaction of business would be cheerfully furnished. It was also asked why the grain stands were not sold? The Secretary explained that these stands were for the accommodation of the subscribers. The drawers in the grain tables would be rented, if they were needed; but the Company could not dispose of the right to the exclusive use of the space above these drawers.

Failures and Suspensions.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 18th instant, says: "Business generally continues at a stand still. Those of our Northern merchants who hold Southern paper regard it as worthless. The continued difficulties with exchanges at the West, aggravate the condition of things. Arising from both these causes comes the necessity for many really sound and solvent houses to suspend temporarily, or ask extension. The difficulties in New England are fast passing away, the worst for this section having been seen; while, out of New England, the reports of our correspondents show an average decrease in failures of at least twenty-five per cent. for the past week from the week preceding."

Chicago Trade.

WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of the 16th inst., says:

"All kinds of business is still laboring under the disadvantage and confusion incident to a mixed currency in various stages of depreciation, without any certain basis. We find, therefore, that while specie values of produce and merchandize as a general thing have experienced few and trifling changes, prices of everything bought or sold for with currency have advanced; in other words, the depreciation in currency is 5@6 ₱ cent. in a week. Under this state of things, that portion of the business public is every day growing more numerous, which believes that the best solution of our difficulties is to come at once to a specie basis, and if we are compelled to use only a depreciated currency, to rate it in all transactions at its actual or approximate value in specie. Proceeding for the present, however, to regard currency as the basis of calculation, we remark the following changes since our last: Flour has continued buoyant, and not only recovered the decline of the previous week, but gained a further advance of 30c @ 40c. Wheat has run up 12c.@16c. and Corn 7c.@8c. Oats entirely unsettled, as well as Barley and Rye. Nothing of consequence doing in Seeds. Vegetables firm and active. Fruits steady. Provisions firm, closing buoyant. Fish lower and dull. Cattle active and higher. Hogs steady. Hides active and firm. Tallow without much movement. Highwines advanced ½c. and stiff.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON SENECA LAKE—MEN DROWNED.—A terrible disaster happened on Seneca Lake last evening, resulting in the drowning of a number of men. A steam-tug was coming down the lake, having in tow eleven canal boats, loaded with coal, and when about twelve miles from Geneva a storm came on, and the boats broke loose from the tug, and three of them went to the bottom, with their crews.

It is not known how many persons have been drowned by this terrible calamity, but probably not less than six or seven. This morning boats were sailing around the scene of the disaster, to render assistance and to recover the dead bodies.

The loss of property must also be considerable. We shall doubtless obtain more particulars to-morrow.—*Rochester Democrat, May 18.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 18—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 10,667 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 119,092 bushels Wheat, 49,573 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,041 pkgs. Provisions, and 1 633 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 661 bbls., including 558 bbls. Pots and 103 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Small sales have been made, to-day, at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Business in this line has been quite dull, and quotations have not been altered.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request to-day, though prices have favored buyers, closing with Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The stock on hand and on shipboard is estimated at 50 000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderate, to-day, for most kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 10 700 bbls, including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern continues in fair request, at former rates. Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at $5 75 @$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $2 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 20@3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very good request, chiefly for shipment, and prices of sound lots are quoted firm. Sales 140 000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club, part $1 22; White Western, $1 40@$1 75; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 25; Milwaukee Club, very poor to good, at $1 16@$1 24; W. W. Club at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 02@$1 19; Red State, fair to prime, at $1 25@$1 28; and White Kentucky at $1 70@1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better, the demand being active. Sales 58 000 bushels, at 53c.@55c. for new mixed Western; 56c.@57c. for old do. do.; 44c.@52c. for damaged do. do.; and 52½c.@60c. for new round Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited request, at 66c.@67½c ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, at 55c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 400 bales North River, at 65c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, chiefly the latter, ₱ 100 lbs. Market dull.

HIDES—Trade has been dull during the week. Nearly 40,000 hides have been received, and less than 15,000 hides sold. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., noticing dry hides, remark: "Stagnation continues to be the ruling characteristic of the market for this description, and the business done this week has been on a limited scale, and confined to sales of a few parcels of domestic and common grades of foreign that were offered at comparatively low rates. The trade seem determined to buy little or no thing until some improvement is manifested in the manufactured article; while holders generally manifest no anxiety to force sales." The receipts of hides during the week have been 21,830 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 13 062 Montevideo, ex *Mary E. Dunworth*; 1 506 Aspinwall, ex *E. Drummond*; 1,983 Maracaibo, ex *Addy Swift*; 1,575 Truxillo, ex *La Favorita*; 1 241 Porto Cabello, ex *Isabel*; 1 105 Laguayra, ex *Agate*; 870 Demerara, ex *Princeton*; 415 Orinoca Islands, ex *Elvira*; and 17,858 from coastwise ports, as follows: 4 615 Brazos, ex *John Jewett*; 8,688 Texas, 4 202 New Orleans, 59 Southern, and 294 from Boston. Total, 39 688 hides. Imports since 1st inst. have been 35 504 35,304 hides from foreign and 32-9-3 from coastwise ports. Total, 68,287 hides. Sales during the week have been 14,000 hides, as follows: 800 dry California 23 lbs., 16c. less 4 ₱ cent; 400 dry Central American, 17 lbs., private terms; 650 dry Western 20 lbs., Hc., rejecting bad hides; 700 dry Texas, 27@25 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Salted Savanilla, 26 lbs., 12c., rejecting bad hides; 6,500 Western Slaughters, 53@75 lbs., 5½c.@6c. cash for export; 6 200 City Slaughters, 70@80 lbs. 6¼@6¾c. cash for export; 750 Country Slaughters, 70@75 lbs., 5½c.@6c., cash for export. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 466,000 (same time last year 241,000—year before, 112,000), and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. 2 200 Horse, 2,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Are in request, including last year's crop, at 16c.@25c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in this line, Messrs. WEIFFEN & WEINMAYER notice, thus: "Hemlock Sole—Little can be said concerning our leather market, as sales have been few, to nothing. A moderate quantity is being shipped to Europe, for owners' account. Oak Sole likewise continues dull and uninteresting. Week's receipts of sole leather amount 23 000 sides. Boots and shoes remain quiet. A few small sales are being made to Northern and Western dealers. Sales and contracts for army purposes, so far, have been unimportant." And Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., thus: "For Hemlock and Oak Sole the market remains unaltered, but few sales of either being effected, and those confined to small lots for retailing purposes. Prices are nominally without change, and the trade, notwithstanding the long-continued depression in the market, and the slight prospect of a speedy improvement, are for the most part willing holders of their stocks, being doubtless influenced by the unusually small quantity of hides set aside in course of manufacture. From the tanneries the receipts are light for the season, but still much in excess of the sales. Rough Leather is in active request for military purposes at reduced rates, and sale for the week have been large. Other descriptions sympathize in a great measure with the market for sole.

METALS—Have been very quiet to-day at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, especially common, finds ready bu

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 120 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

A FAMILY HAVE TWO NEAT FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; gas and bath. No. 104 Waverley-place, near Washington Parade-ground.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, may obtain handsome rooms en suite, or single, with board, in a small, agreeable family, where may be had a comfortable and pleasant home, by applying at No. 59 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing two doors from Union-square, would let three or four rooms, handsomely furnished. Reference required. Address J. B. S., No. 1,214 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR BOARD or boarders will please call and examine our list of furnished and unfurnished rooms, in first-class houses, near Broadway. Apply at the City Board Agency, No. 630 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, a pleasant front room, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 43 West Washington-place, near 6th-av., and convenient to the cars and stages.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with every convenience, to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN STONE house No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—With pleasant rooms, can be had by single gentlemen or families, at No 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., only five minutes' walk from Wall st. Ferry. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—With pleasant rooms, can be had by single gentlemen or families, at No 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., only five minutes' walk from Wall st. Ferry. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House first-class. Dinner at 6

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. A strictly private family will let a parlor and bedroom, communicating, or a single room, with breakfast, if required. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, and is situated in an excellent neighborhood; convenient to the 4th-av. stages and 3d-av. railroad. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 231 East 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 24 WEST 29th-st., having made an extensive addition to her house, can accommodate a few more boarders on or before May 1; two new suites of rooms, three single rooms and an entire parlor floor all elegantly furnished, are yet to be disposed of; table and style of housekeeping unexceptionable.

NO. 749 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS' BOARD.—Very desirable accommodations may be secured at Washington Heights; the situation is fine and airy, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. Extensive grounds about the house, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire at the depôt, 152d-st. Adults preferred.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENTS on second floor, having every convenience, may be obtained with a small private family, residing in Clinton place, near the Brevoort House, by one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, by addressing COMFORT, Box No 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN MORRISANIA.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, a gentleman and wife, or one or two ladies, can obtain board for the summer, in a beautifully situated house overlooking the above village. A good carriage house on the premises. Address B. W., at the *Journal* office, Morrisania, Westchester Co.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a large furnished front room, with piano, closets, hot and cold water; also, a few others with or without board; house first-class. A few day boarders taken; price moderate. Apply at No 410 4th-st., (No. 3 Albion-place,) between Broadway and 2d-av.

TO LET.—THE UNUSUALLY PLEASANT SECond and third floors, well furnished, together or separately, with first-class board, (private table, if required,) at moderate prices. Nice single rooms for gentlemen. Apply at No 48 East Bleecker-st, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room, elegantly furnished, with or without board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st Also, a few rooms on second and third floors, with board. This is a grand location, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHed sitting and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house convenient to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 153 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A small pleasant room and bedroom, fire place and closet, on first floor, to one or two persons, in private house No. 254 West 29th-st., nearly opposite the church. Terms very moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house; location West 24th-st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address F. G., care of Thompson & Brothers, No. 1,167 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 359 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A handsome suite of rooms for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and families, in a first-class house, replete with modern accommodations, opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET.—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a very good 2d-floor back room, furnished; large pantries, gas, grate, hot and cold water, baths. Rent moderate. Board given if desired. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let without board. A private family having more room than they require, will let a few rooms to single gentlemen or small families at reasonable prices.

NO. 12 CLINTON PLACE.—PLEASANT, hand-somely furnished, well-ventilated rooms, for families or single gentlemen, to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER 17TH-ST. and 4th av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms for single gentlemen, with breakfast. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

MURRAY HILL.—ROOMS TO LET.—TWO very desirable rooms, in a pleasant location, will be let, upon reasonable terms, to one or two single gentlemen; references required. Address 81 East 30th-st.

BOARDING AT HOBOKEN.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, close to the Ferry.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, &c. Inquire of Mrs. ROGERS, No. 54 Greenwich av., first floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen, with partial board, in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th st. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with without board, at No. 147 Suffolk-st.

HOBOKEN.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with full or partial board, at No. 15 Hudson-terrace.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY be obtained by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.

BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so. JAMES B. BRADY,

Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THREE GENtlemen and their wives, or six single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a pleasant location in West Morrisania, by a private family, for the Summer or year; three minutes' walk from depôt by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' from stage connecting with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip. Terms, $5 per week for six months, and $6 for a shorter period. For further particulars, inquire at the Melrose depôt for D. C. WEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR CROTON LAKE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The advertiser is prepared to receive boarders for the Summer at his farm located as above. The situation is very healthy, and good accommodations can be had. Terms, adults, $5 per week; children and servants at one half those rates. Stabling for horses if required. For particulars, address JACOB FORMAN, Pine's Bridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON.—A SPLENDID MANsion is now open at this place affording excellent accommodation for parties desiring Summer board. House commands a view of the Hudson, thirty acres of ground, fruit and shade trees, stables, &c. One hour's ride from Chambers-st. depôt. Charges reasonable. Apply to the Station-master at Fort Washington for directions to the place, or address Box 2 598 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the season can be accommodated immediately in a healthy location, near the salt water, about 30 miles from the City. For particulars apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., NELSON SAMMIS, No. 162 Grand-st., or LOUGHRAN & EGBERT, No. 318 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—HALF AN HOUR FROM the City by cars or boat—A private family on the banks of the Hudson, a most delightful location, desire a party of gentlemen or small family for the Summer months. References must be unexceptionable. For particulars apply to the Secretary of the Weehawken Ferry Company, foot 42d-st., or at No 296 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR board will save time and expense in advertising, by calling and examining our list of first-class places on Staten Island, New-York, New Jersey, or in any section of the country. Also several fine places on the banks of the Hudson, at Riverdale, Yonkers, Tarrytown, &c. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE GOOD ROOMS, BEsides servants' accommodations, coach-house and stable; can be had with first-class board, in a pleasantly located house on east bank of the Hudson, 45 minutes from 31st-st., near depôt. Address HUDSON, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—PERsons wishing single or suites of rooms can be accommodated at one of the best locations on the Hudson; good river view and fine shade; five steamboats and ten trains daily. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW single gentlemen, or one or two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board in a respectable neighborhood, within four or five minutes' walk of Simpleton Landing. Inquire opposite the Dutch Reformed Parsonage.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—ORANGE, N. J.—Persons desiring board in a delightful locality for the Summer or year, may be accommodated in a family where there would be but few boarders, a few minutes' walk from the depôt; terms reasonable. Address M. E., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NEW AND HANDsomely furnished house opened in Greenwich, Connecticut, for the accommodation of Summer boarders. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOT, Greenwich Depôt, who will take parties to the house, owned by Titus Mead.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen, or two families can be accommodated with handsome and pleasantly furnished rooms near Guttenburgh, N. J., half a mile from the ferry. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR Summer board will find a large house, large garden, nice rooms and good board, a splendid river view, fruit and fresh milk, by calling on or addressing CHARLES T. OLDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A PLEASant farm-house, handsomely situated, accessible to the City, and in a healthy locality. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN—FOR families or young gentlemen; location in Broadway, 3rd house above the monument. Apply on the premises, or at No. 334 Broadway, New-York, 3rd story.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD.—A family, with children, can have a quiet, pleasant home for the Summer. Terms moderate. Address, for two days, S. L. R., No. 209 Allen-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travellers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious three-story hotel will be open for Summer boarders on the first day of June. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address the proprietor. The Dover Stone Church, which is situated about half a mile, and the Mineral Wells about one mile from the hotel, with the fine brooks for trout, making it one of the most desirable Summer resorts. The hotel has a good livery attached. Reference—D. B. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway; A. S. Hope & Co., No. 376 Greenwich-st.

H. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

NOW OPEN—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is high, extremely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. No mosquitoes. We intend to make this one of the most orderly, quiet and satisfactory Summer retreats. We refer to Drew & French, No. 6 Erie Buildings New-York; also William Torrey, R. & D. P. R. R. office corner of Fulton and Church sts. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I.—THE HOUSE known as the late Mrs. Scudder's, is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders. The situation is most delightful, being free from chills and fevers, mosquitoes, &c., and affording every facility for bathing, boating and fishing, being directly on the water. Apply to T. ATKINS, with L. Edgerton, Hodges & Hatch, No. 292 Broadway, New-York.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 72 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT AND private Summer resort can be suitably accommodated with board at the house of the advertiser, on the East River, 66th-st., adjoining Jones' Wood. The house and grounds (20 acres) are very handsomely located, and only five minutes' walk from the 3d-av. railroad depôt. Apply on the premises.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Open May 18; one hour from New York, via Morris and Essex Railroad. The house is beautifully located, extensive grounds, baths, &c. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10 P. M.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.

T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.—P. B. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the riding Academy of W. H. Disbrow, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., a number of private horses, the property of gentlemen who are giving up their establishments prior to leaving town. Among the horses to be offered, will be found several highly trained saddle horses, road horses and matched pairs of horses, carriages, rockaways, buggies and road waggons, saddles, bridles, harness, &c. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses or carriages at the above sale will please notify Mr. Disbrow on the premises, or the auctioneer at his office No. 10 Pine-st., on or before Tuesday next. No postponement on account of weather.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving ponies in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, hind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast. For further particulars, inquire at No. 56 Warren-st, up stairs.

HORSE FOR $80, ACTUALLY WORTH $140, weighs 1,100; suitable for cart, grocer, express or any business whatever; free driver; can trot in four minutes, and will stand without tying. Apply at No. 164 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COUPE ROCKAWAY; ONE THAT has been used a short time preferred. Those having one to dispose of cheap will please address P., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating terms.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE, right in all respects. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A GOOD FARM WORTH from $8,000 to $15,000. About 200 acres tillable and grazing lands, with the necessary buildings, on easy terms, or in exchange for New-York City lots. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD business stand, stock and lease. Address, with particulars of location, &c., O. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

REMOVALS.

DRS. HENRY CRANE
AND A. L. NORTHROP,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to No. 15 Bond st.

DR. WM. W. SANGER, (LATE RESIDENT Physician at Blackwell's Island,) has removed to No. 329 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 CANAL, COR. YARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. 5 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $565,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, corner of the New-Bowery.
Open daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau st. NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Burnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kent,	John S. Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Barsen,	Robert B. Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King, Cyrus W. Loder,
John Baker.

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President. C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY, at No. 25 William-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.

By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 14, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on and after the first day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

$10,000 WANTED.—TEN THOUSAND DOLlars on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the Country worth $50,000 with a chattel mortgage on personal property in this City worth $20,000. An additional bonus will be paid. For further particulars address J. S., Jr Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.

10:45 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time Table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:48 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 8 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	8:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 3:30 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 5:45 and 6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:15 and 6:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st., Dunderk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,

Will receive proposals

For the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

AND

FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

FOR ARMY TENTS.
METHUEN DUCK.
The best article made.
READ, GARDNER & CO., Agents.
Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

AIR-GUN—FULL STOCKED, SHOOTING LARGE ball, loading at breech; has an extra barrel for shooting shot; with fitting complete in splendid mahogany case; cost $235; will be sold for $100 cash. Address J. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

GEN. SCOTT.—A MAGNIFICENTLY ENgraved portrait of Gen. Scott size 19x24, is published this day by VIRTUE & CO., No. 26 John-st., New-York. Price $1. Agents wanted.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.

AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,

will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 11.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WIOKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and insure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

FOR HAVANA,
The splendid steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. SAM'L. WHITING.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

Mails will be made up at the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

This ship will be ARMED and carry an extra complement of men.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,

Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

BANGAROO	SATURDAY, May 25,
ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, June 8

and every Saturday, at noon from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on

SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. DELPICH, HEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. F. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....May 18
SATURDAY.....June 25
SATURDAY.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and preface his vote with expressions of stirring patriotic Southern sentiments, the crowd would give tokens of its approbation, but the announcement of the adoption of the ordinance of secession was the signal of one general acclamation that shook the building to its very foundations."

A weight seemed suddenly to have been lifted off the hearts of all present, and manifestations of the most intense satisfaction prevailed on all sides. The people of Arkansas are united in one great Southern rights party—all past differences and discussions have been buried and so gotten, and they constitute a harmonious band of brothers, pledged to stand by the State, whatever her trials and difficulties may be.

The Convention, we understand, has determined to unite the State with the Confederate States without delay, and have passed a resolution to that effect. The State of Arkansas, with all her resources, both of men and money, stands pledged to the cause of the South, and the fate of the Confederate States will be her fate. Whatever that may be it is accepted by the people of Arkansas, with a firm assurance that the cause she has embarked in is the cause of truth and justice.

PRIVATEERING.

We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans *Picayune*, of May 15:

"Already a capital privateering vessel has been fitted out in this city, and is now ready, fully armed and ably officered, waiting for the letters-of marque and reprisal, which are daily expected from Montgomery. We have the names of the vessels and officers, which we will publish in due time. The work of fitting out another privateer, is going on, something over one-fourth of the stock of $200,000 having been subscribed up to the hour of the meeting, at noon, yesterday, in the old United States Court room, for the purpose of furthering the enterprise. For the information of those disposed to embark in the work, we would state that the officers of the vessels are to be appointed according to the election of the stockholders. In this connection we have heard mentioned, such names as Capt. CALENDAR FAYSOUX, of this city, and Capt. HARRY MAURY, of Mobile, and many others suitable to command. Capt. WILSON and others, taking an interest in this matter, may be consulted daily at the old United States Court room."

As if this were an advertisement for more vessels, it is followed up by a long argument, written by one of the "ablest jurists" in New Orleans, demonstrating the propriety and legality of privateering.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have no satisfactory intelligence regarding the election for delegates to the Convention to be held in North Carolina on May 20; but there can be no doubt that immediate Secessionists have been elected through the State. Messrs. W. W. HOLDEN, GEO E. BADGER and KEMP P. BATTLE, have been returned from Wake County by a small majority. They are moderates, but will help to carry the State out of the Union.

The Legislature adjourned on May 13, after a session of eleven days, to meet again on June 25. It passed a stay law to go into immediate operation, and authorized the raising of 10 000 men to serve during the war. It also passed a bill appropriating $5 000,000 for the use of the State, and gives the Treasurer power to issue Treasury notes to the amount of $500 000, in bills ranging from five cents to two dollars, and with a conditional bill authorizing the issue of a larger amount if necessary.

Treason was thus defined in an act passed by the Legislature:—

That treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its limits separate from the existing Government; or in holding or executing, in such usurped Government, any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity hereto, or assisting the execution of the laws under color of authority from such usurped Government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death.

VIRGINIA IN FULL COMMUNION.

In reply to an inquiry from the Collector of Charleston, whether duties should be charged upon importations from Virginia, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy has instructed him as follows:—

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

Virginia is now one of the Confederate States. Of course no duties are to be collected on imports from thence. Suspend collection of duties from North Carolina and Tennessee. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WHERE TWO UNION LOVING VIRGINIANS STAND.

Brief notes from Messrs. STUART and BALDWIN, two of the delegates from Augusta, and among the strongest Union men in Virginia, appear in the Staunton *Spectator*, in reply to inquiries as to their views, in which they say—Mr. STUART first:

"In my judgment, it is the duty of all good citizens to stand by the action of the State. It is no time for crimination or recrimination. We cannot stop now to inquire who brought the troubles upon us, or why. It is enough to know that they are on us, and we must meet them like men. We must stand shoulder to shoulder. Our State is threatened with invasion, and we must repel it as best we can.

The only way to preserve peace is to present a united front. If we show civils one among ourselves, the enemy will be encouraged by them, and may make them the pretext for sending armies into our borders for the purpose of stamping out the disaffected. Our true policy, then, is to stand together as one man in the hour of danger, and leave our family feuds to be adjusted after the contest is over."

Mr. BALDWIN says:

"Our only hope now is in making ready for the biggest fight that is in us. The Union is gone forever, and we may as well admit the fact and so deal with it."

REPUDIATION IN VIRGINIA.

The following letter was received by a leather house in the "Swamp" from one of their creditors in Virginia:—

"GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 10th inst., is at hand. When we contracted the debt for leather, we certainly never expected that any event would occur in which we would fail to meet our notes, but we are now in a war, and you are our enemies, your City particularly having furnished both men and money to make war upon our soil. We cannot, therefore, furnish even a small amount of the sinews of war to the enemy—and at the same time we regret that you are the sufferers, particularly as your letter is couched in such unexceptionable terms. We are yours, very truly, WILSON MCILWAINE & Co."

A NOTE FROM THE BELGIAN CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the TIMES of 1st inst., an article stating that it "is well known to numerous parties in this city that some two or three months since a contract was made with the Consul General of Belgium at New-Orleans, by the seceding States, for a supply of arms of the most approved pattern, &c."

I beg to state, Sir, that such statement is utterly untrue, no such contract having been entered into by me or by any other person by my authorization; and, furthermore, that I could not enter into any contract of such nature without a gross violation of the rules and regulations given by the Belgian Government to their Consulates.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH DEYNOODT,
Consul to H. M. LEOPOLD, King of Belgium.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FRIGHTENED FUGITIVES.

WESTPORT, Conn., Monday, May 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 11th, in which you quote a "bit of Manchausenism" from the Norfolk *Argus*.

Capt. SALTER, one of the party in the open boat, arrived in New-York from Newbern, N. C., a few days before the great meeting in Union-square, and on the Thursday previous to that day, agreed to leave with the vessel for Westport the next Monday. Instead of that, he, with four or five others, bought an open boat and started for North Carolina in a coal sloop bound for Philadelphia. This was the last we heard of him except through your paper.

The vessel is owned in New-York and Westport; was built in the latter place, and designed for the Newbern trade, and we very much regret that North Carolina should be so perfectly suicidal as to drive away the little trade she had by undertaking to secede.

The Captain is an inoffensive, and, we believe, an upright man, and a very good sailor; but if it be true that he left New-York from fear, or the least apprehension of being molested, we certainly have lost respect for him as a man.

ONE OF THE OWNERS.

A CARD FROM MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, publishes the following card in the Mobile *Register*: MOBILE, May 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the Mobile Register:

SIR: My attention has been called to a statement in *Harper's Weekly*, couched in the following words:

"The proprietors have dispatched an artist to the South in company with Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*."

In reference to that statement, I have to observe that my companions are two, viz.: Mr. WARDS, a personal friend, who is kind enough to act as my secretary and travelling comrade, and who has no connection whatever with any journal in the United or Confederate States, and Mr. DAVIS, a young artist, who is taking sketches for the *Illustrated London News*, and who assures me that he is not engaged by or connected with *Harper's Weekly*, although he formerly sent sketches to that periodical.

My position is that of a neutral, and I am employed on a mission that requires the utmost impartiality on my part, although I shall claim for myself the utmost freedom in the expression of my convictions and of my observations to the journal which I have the honor to serve. The expression of these convictions and observations, however, is meant only for England, and I shall not permit the position I occupy to be abused under any circumstances whatever by those who accompany me, although I have every reason to believe that their good faith would render such a guarantee or assurance on my part unnecessary.

I have only to say in addition that by this post I have forwarded to the paper in question a request that they insert my formal denial of the statement which has occasioned this communication. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your faithful servant,
W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D.,
Barrister at Law.

SAM HOUSTON ALL RIGHT.

HE MAKES A PATRIOTIC SPEECH AT GALVESTON.

The charge that Gen. HOUSTON made a secession speech at Galveston is all false. He spoke in defiance of threats, and an eye witness says:

"About an hour before the time appointed for his address, he appeared, riding through the principal streets of the city. When he had alighted from his carriage, he stood for a few moments, fearlessly before the crowd, to converse with some friends. I followed him, with other gentlemen, into an adjoining office. There were present about twenty, mostly prominent Secessionists, but friends of the General. All united in entreating him not to persist in speaking when it would inevitably be at the peril of his life. The brave man, however, had but one answer: 'I have lived in vain gentlemen, if I cannot now speak what I think. If it has come to that here, I may as well die now as at any time.'

A prominent Secessionist, whose name is conspicuous among the rebels of Texas, Gen NICHOLS, during this conversation, put numerous questions to HOUSTON touching his present position, and relative to certain remarks he was reported to have made. He asked HOUSTON if he ever had said that JEFF. DAVIS was a perfidious traitor, and was aiming at a dictatorial powers. Turning to him with a look of withering contempt, the old General replied: "I did say so, and in the presence of God I think so; and I will say what I think though the thunders blast me here." As we started to go up to the place where HOUSTON had appointed to speak, I heard a man in the crowd ask this same Gen NICHOLS, "Well, what did you get out of the old man?" To which he replied that "all he got from him was that he was going to say what he d——d pleased."

Gen. HOUSTON walked almost unattended to the hall where he was to speak, his friends avoiding him from fear of injury from the excited crowd. On arriving there he was told that it had been closed against him by the owners, who feared its destruction by the mob. HOUSTON replied that he would speak in the open air then, and walking fearlessly through the crowd to an elevated balcony, commenced his address without the least trace of agitation or alarm visible upon his countenance. After alluding briefly to the events which had transpired since he was last at Galveston, he boldly vindicated his own character from the calumnies which have been heaped upon him by some of the lying journals in Texas. He then characterized the secession of Texas as infamous and prejudicial in every way, to her best interests. He said that though disunion might be in the ascendant now, that there was a terrible reaction to come, which would be heard, and that he stood in waiting attitude for that time to come.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Texas, just in the city, (son of JAS. H. DUNCAN, of Haverhill, Mass.) says:

Gov. HOUSTON told Mr. DUNCAN that the feeling in Austin was so strong in favor of the Union, that had he given the word he could have turned the Convention out of the city. He told me also that he wrote to TWIGGS to hold firm in his position, for he might need to call upon him; and had TWIGGS not proved a traitor, Texas would have been saved to the Union. He said there was no office he would accept but to put himself at the head of the Union reaction movement in the South.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States, with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union, and a total destruction of its Government.

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a black sheet of paper, and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with TENNESSEE, North Carolina and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary Government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling events, taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of Government or no Government, country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of the States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy, nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of CLAY and WEBSTER towards the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example of all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact, that during this eventful period the great leaders of the Opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of CLAY and WEBSTER, to the principles and organization of the old Whig Party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic Party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal Patriot.

With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To VIRGIL HICOX, Esq.,
Chairman State Democratic Committee.

LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I am favored with yours of the 6th inst., inclosing a slip from the Missouri *Republican*, saying, in relation to myself, among other things: "*He is reported to have said, recently, he hoped we would strike in our might, and, if necesary, wipe the South from the face of the earth.*"

You state that you have denied the accuracy of the report, and inquire whether you are right in so doing.

My answer is, that the sentiment expressed in that report is at war with every impulse and emotion of my heart as well as every word I have ever uttered on the subject of the inhuman and unfortunate controversy between the contending sections of the Union. I have spoken upon the subject, but in sorrow, not in anger; I have deep and settled convictions upon it, but they are neither unkind nor vindictive.

I disregarded and disobeyed the instructions of my Legislature, when a Senator in Congress for six years in succession, that I might not, *by implication, even*, permit encroachment on the Constitution, and thus jeopardize the integrity of the Union. *I oppose secession now, that the same Constitution and Union may be preserved*—trusting that equal and exact justice may be finally secured to all.

I am committed heart and soul to the preservation of the Union, for I believe, "with all its faults," its continuance is necessary to the success, if not the existence, of every section.

I send you my speech at the great Union meeting in New-York, from which you may see the general views I entertain. I have neither entertained nor expressed any in conflict with them, but I have repeatedly described, in the strongest langage I could command, the terrible consequences which must inevitably flow from a bloody civil war between contending domestic States, as I have done in years gone by. I hope, in the name of Heaven, I have overdrawn the picture, but I fear I have not.

Whether the telegraphic dispatch was the fruit of a mere desire for sensation, or of misapprehension, I know not, nor is it material. It has discharged its office, by adding a virus to sectional hate; has disturbed and distressed friends, and given enemies an opportunity to exhibit their rancor.

I should not have noticed it for myself, but will do so for others.

As to the ungenerous comments of the *Republican*, they belong to a department of injustice to which I am accustomed. This hasty letter is neither public nor private, but at your service. I thank you for your prompt denial of the mischievous report.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

GEORGE P. IRBIE, Esq., St. Louis.

A LEITER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The Washington *Intelligencer* is permitted to publish the following letter:

WHEATLAND, May 6, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In the confusion of the times I have not received your tri-weekly numbers 9,157 and 9,158, of April 27 and April 30, I believe. As yours is the only paper of which I preserve a file, I should feel greatly obliged if you would send me these numbers.

Several items in the *Intelligencer* have awakened my attention to the facility with which military gentlemen relieve themselves from their oaths and change their allegiance. A military oath has ever been held sacred in all ages and in all countries. Besides the solemn sanctions of religion, there is superadded the highest appeal to personal honor. Each military officer swears that he will bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and oppressors whatsoever. They do not swear to support the Constitution of any State. Educated by the United States, they belong to the Federal Government in a peculiar sense. Whilst I can imagine why an officer might resign rather than shed the blood of citizens of his native State in war, yet it is difficult to excuse or palliate the next step, which is to go over to the enemy and make war upon the time-honored flag of the country. Maj. BEAUREGARD, when he discharged the first gun against Fort Sumter, lighted a flame which it will require a long time to extinguish. The people of the North at present are enthusiastically unanimous. They never were aroused until that shot was fired. I often warned Southern gentlemen that this would be the inevitable result.

I enjoy good health and as tranquil a spirit as the evils impending over my country will permit.

Your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

JUDGE SPRAGUE ON THE LAWS AGAINST PIRACY.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court in Boston on May 16, Judge SPRAGUE delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he defined the state of our laws with reference to the crime of piracy. After citing provisions from the laws of 1790, 1820, 1825, 1846 and 1847, as to what constitutes the general crime, with the different degrees of penalty, the Judge remarks that these enactments were founded upon the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress the power to define and punish piracy. But the constitutional power to regulate commerce also affords a basis for additional penal enactments, covering all possible aggressions and depredations upon our commerce. The Judge then lays down the following important principles, the bearing of which will be sufficiently evident in the present crisis:

"These statutes being enacted pursuant to the Constitution are of paramount authority, and cannot be invalidated or impaired by the action of any State or States, and every law, ordinance and constitution made by them for that purpose, whatever its name or form, is wholly nugatory and can afford no legal protection to those who may act under it. But suppose that a number of States undertake by revolution to throw off the Government of the United States and erect themselves into an independent nation, and assume in that character to issue commissions authorizing the capture of vessels of the United States, will such commissions afford protection to those acting under them against the penal laws of the United States? Cases have heretofore arisen where a portion of a foreign empire—a colony—has undertaken to throw off the dominion of the mo her country, and assumed the attitude and claimed the rights of an independent nation, and in such cases it has been held that the relation which the United States should hold to those who thus attempt and claim to institute a new Government, is a political rather than a legal question; that, if those departments of our Government which have a right to give the law, and which regulate our foreign intercourse and determine the relation in which we shall stand to other nations, recognize such new and self-constituted Government as having the rights of a belligerent in a war between it and their former rulers, and the United States hold a neutral position in such war, then the judiciary, following the other departments, will to the same extent recognize the new nation.

But if the legislative and executive departments of the Government utterly refuse to recognize such new Government, or to acknowledge it as having any belligerent or national rights, and instead of taking a neutral attitude endeavor by force to suppress depredations on commerce by such assumed Government, as violating the rights and infringing the laws of the United States, then the judiciary will hold that such depredations are not to be considered as belligerent and entitled to the immunities of lawful war, but as robbery or other lawless depredations, subject to the penalties denounced by our laws against such offenses. The judiciary certainly cannot accept a more indulgent rule towards those who are in open rebellion against the authority of the United States, or toward aliens cooperating with and acting under the assumed authority of such rebels. While the other departments of the Government and the nation refuse to regard any State or Confederation of States as having the rights of belligerent, or as carrying on legitimate war, and are exerting not only moral but physical force against the mere rebels and lawless aggressors upon the United States and its citizens, the Courts also must so regard them, and cannot admit that any legislation or assumption of power by such State or States can authorize acts in violation of the laws of the United States, or change the character of offences under them.

There is another view. Mere rebellion absolves no man from his allegiance. Citizens of the United States, therefore, may not only be subject to the penalties of treason, but if they commit hostilities upon the commerce of the United States, under a commission from any foreign nation, even the oldest and best established, such as England or France for example, they may be dealt with as pirates by the express enactments in the ninth section of the statute of 1790, which has already been referred to. And aliens, who are subjects or citizens of any foreign State with whom we have a treaty, such as is described in the statute of 1847, chapter 51, which has already been quoted; in violation of such treaty, they make war upon the United States, or cruise against our vessels or property under a commission from any foreign government, however long acknowledged, may, by the clear provisions of that statute, be dealt with as pirates.

If aliens, subjects of a nation with whom we have no such treaty, commit acts of hostility upon our commerce under the alleged authority or commission of a new and self-created government claiming to be independent, it may be material to inquire whether such government is to be regarded as having the immunities of a belligerent, or whether such aliens may be treated as robbers on the seas; and this inquiry will be governed by the principles which I have already stated.

OHIO TO MISSOURI.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, sent in the following message to the Legislature on the 13th, inclosing the appeal to the people of the loyal States by the Colonels of the recently organized Regiment in St. Louis:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13, 1861.

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

I transmit to you herewith an earnest appeal from the patriotic, Union-loving men of St. Louis, to the friends of our Government for help in this, the hour of their need. It is well known that the State authorities of Missouri are arrayed against the Federal Government, and are laboring to transfer that State to the traitorous Confederacy of the South. The call of the President upon the Government of Missouri for volunteers to aid him in suppressing rebellion and in enforcing the laws, has been rejected, and all aid for this purpose has been refused. But there are thousands of as true and loyal hearts in Missouri as are to be found in the Union. In St. Louis, especially, patriotic devotion and loyalty have found utterance in spite of the treason of the State officials. Four Regiments of volunteers have been organized in that city. They are ready to fight for the Constitution and the Union. But they are surrounded by traitors. They can get no aid from the State, and they appeal to us for help. I recognize the force of this appeal. I believe it ought to meet with a prompt response from the loyal States. And, as there is no time to be lost, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation of $30,000 from our military fund be authorized by you for their relief. It seems to me that we owe this to our brethren there, who have so promptly and nobly responded to the call of the President. The importance of retaining the ascendancy of the Federal Government in St Louis cannot be over-estimated. To do this, the Union men there must be sustained till the General Government can extend to them the proper protection.

I respectfully submit this subject to your consideration. W. DENNISON.

Mr. CUFFY, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the foregoing message, reported that the GENERAL Assembly has no power to appropriate money for the purpose asked for by the message.

A TRAITOR IN CINCINNATI.

OGILVIE BYRON YOUNG, who has added to an unenviable notoriety by his intrigues with the Secessionists, is now confined in Cincinnati, charged with treason. He was arraigned before Judge LEAVITT on May 14. He pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, and the Judge directed a special venire, to issue returnable on the 27th inst. The accused appeared to be much amused at the quaintness of the indictment, which among other things charged that he "with force and arms maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with one JEFFERSON DAVIS, one L. P. WALKER, and divers other false traitors, to aid and assist, and to seduce and procure other citizens of the said United States to aid and assist the said persons, falsely styling themselves the 'Confederate States of America.'"

A USEFUL WORK.

Aiken's Compendium of Hardee's Tactics, is the title of a new book just published by Mr. DOOLADY, No. 49 Walker-street, compiled by H. H. ALLEN. It contains all the elementary instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, with the manual of arms, in the briefest possible space, so that the student soldier can learn all that it is immediately necessary for him to know, without having to wade through pages of matter relative to military science, which he is not prepared to grapple with or understand.

THE LADIES ARMY AID ASSOCIATION.

Through the kindness of Mr. GEORGE G. COGSWELL, the Trustees' room in the Astor Library has been placed at the disposal of the "New-York Ladies Army Aid Association," under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. M. O. Roberts, No 107 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Duel, No. 4 Bond-street; Mrs. Skidmore, No. 68 Clinton-place; Mrs. Klemm, No 33 East Twenty-ninth-street; Mrs. Tinson, No 54 East Thirty-fourth-street; Mrs. Samuel G. Smith, No. 10 Madison-square; Mrs. John Harper, corner of Twenty seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. Donations may be sent to either of these ladies, or to the address of the Society. This is the same Association that for two weeks past has held its meetings at the "Home of the Friendless," and they have during that time proved themselves to be of the true Dorcas stamp, having sent out fourteen boxes of well-prepared articles, both for field and hospital use.

They have to thankfully acknowledge numerous contributions from unknown sources; not the least of which was a box containing six large pieces of flannel. Presents of sewing machines from WHEELER & WILSON, also SINGER, have proved most timely aids, as with all the hand force they could command, it was impossible to keep up with the orders daily sent in to them. Havelock caps are in great demand. Word came yesterday that the Eighth Regiment, of this City, were suffering for them, and the ladies of this Association answered their appeal by the assurance that one thousand should be forwarded as soon as they could be made up. Their main object, however, in organizing was to supply the deficiency of certain troops now about leaving the City, and to prevent, if possible, the cause for complaint which has so justly arisen with regard to the flimsy outfits heretofore provided. It is said that in many cases the men actually became threadbare while the companies were organizing, and they were lounging about the streets in their uniforms. It must be remembered that rough men are to wear these garments, and that if a real service is intended them, the articles should at least possess the quality of durability.

It is believed that a knowledge of the existence of this Association is all that will be necessary to insure an influx of donations. The room they now occupy is particularly well adapted to its present use, being fitted up as it is with shelves which were lately occupied by books, but now offer a convenient receptacle for the goods, each garment when completed being assigned its appropriate section. The utility of such orderly arrangement was illustrated yesterday, when a poor fellow who had lost his trunk presented himself with the proper credentials, and was packed off in a trice, thoroughly out fitted with a change of useful garments.

It may be interesting to many who love to hear of our flag victorious, that one pierced with bullet-holes from the first shot of the rebel guns, now floats from the house-top of Mr. M. O ROBERTS, whose patriotic wife is the President of this Association. It was taken from the *Star of the West*, which was fired into while attempting to fulfill her mission of relief to Fort Sumter. "Long may it wave."

TO PATRIOTIC TEACHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some officers in the regiments soon to leave for the seat of war desire to find good schools for their boys and girls where they may board. Those nearest the City preferred. Will any patriotic teachers take these officers' children at reduced rates? I have an application for this, and ask a speedy response. Address Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, Chaplain of Excelsior Regiment, Box No. 125 Post-office, New-York.

THE ARTISTS' PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Committee having accepted Messrs. GOUPIL & Co.'s generous offer of an exhibition room, for the contributions of artists for the aid of the families of volunteers, beg to state that they have opened a Free Exhibition, at GOUPIL'S, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, of upwards of seventy pictures; that they solicit further gifts of works of art from artists, and also amateurs who desire to aid the cause; and to inform the public that on Wednesday, the 29th of May, the whole will be sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., by Mr LEDDS, who has volunteered his services. H. P. GRAY, Chairman.

R. W. HUBBARD, Secretary.
D. HUNTINGTON, G. A. BAKER,
W. O. STONE. L. LANG.

PATRIOTIC CENTRAL AID ASSOCIATION,

86 GREENWICH-STREET.

The following amounts have been subscribed to May 13, 1861.

August Belmont	$1,000	Hallgarden & Hertfeld	100
Germania Fire Ins Co.	500	S. A. Witthaus	$100
Loeschigh, Wessendonck & Co.	500	G. H. Witthaus	100
Low's A. Von Hoffman	250	E. Harman (proceeds Stadt Theatre)	85
Heurings & Gosling	250	M. L. Hilder	50
Sallie & Sander	250	Ferd Mayer	50
Marcuse & Ballzen	250	C. B Richard	50
Ch. Luling	250	W. Heldlibach	50
K. Peyerstadt & Co.	250	A. Kuhn	50
Wm Schall & Co.	250	A. Klinckhopf	50
Gustav Schwab	250	J. Wendel	25
J. W Schmidt & Co.	250	G. Schmidt & Co.	25
Frost, Schroder & Co.	250	A. Roelker	25
Schepeler & Co.	250	E. Crackwizer	25
Ph. Speyer & Co.	250	Oscar Zallisaffer	25
Schuchardt & Gebh'rd	250	G. I. Seebtel	25
Kurtzman & Stirker	250	Herman Sturo	25
J. F. Frothingham & Co.	250	Ph. Von Gunden	25
B Berend & Co.	250	Dr B Schmitz	25
M. Lilienau & Co.	250	J. Wessendonck	25
Fred. Victor & Achelis	250	Joseph Jacobs & Co.	25
James Benkard	250	Rosenheim & Bro.	25
Christ. Jay & Co.	250	I. Seeberger	25
C. F. Funchmann & Co	250	Hallgarten & Co.	25
Oswald Ottendorfer	250	Ch. Pfaff	25
Hardt & Co.	250	J. Bartsolomae	25
Kester & Co.	250	Heinemann & Silberman	50
C G Gunther & Sons.	250	Jacob Mack	20
Lehmaier Bros.	250	S. M. & B. Cohen	20
Julius Brill	100	H. Benda & Co.	20
Christ. Jay & Co.	100	Sunday School Tem.	
Frederick E. Mass	100	Geo. Emanuel	30 45c
Willy & Friedrich	100	Cash	10
Geo. L. Heuser	100	Cash	10
Frederick de Bary	100	Cash	5
Aug. Weissmann	100	Cash	5
William Radde	100	Dr Behde	25
Forstmann & Co.	100		
H. & A. Sturtevant	100	Total	$11 110 45
D. Westfall	100		
H. A. Koerner	100		

Further contributions will be received by
EUGEN S. BALLEN, Treasurer,
No. 74 Exchange place.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT PALACE GARDEN.

The First Regiment of German Rifles, which is encamped at Palace Garden, are getting on finely, the men being in excellent spirits at the prospect of an early summons into active service. A few evenings since, the fine band of this regiment proceeded to the Brevoort House and serenaded Mrs. Colonel ANDERSON. Yesterday, Mrs. A repaid the compliment by paying a visit to the regiment, where she was received with great respect and enthusiasm by the officers and troops. On entering the Fourteenth-street door, a guard of honor was drawn up. At the word of command, they presented arms, the band playing an appropriate air. Mrs. ANDERSON, after being introduced in turn to the officers, was escorted through the place by Col. BERNEIA. She expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of the regiment, and was more than gratified at the gentlemanly reception extended to her. She was accompanied by her little son and two lady friends. The regiment have decided to have a parade to-day, between 11 and 1 o'clock, for the gratification of their lady friends and others.

ELM PARK ENCAMPMENT.

The cool weather of the past two days has been favorable for drilling, and the German Artillery Regiment, Col. THEODORE LIECHTENSHEIN, have improved the opportunity. They will be one of the most efficient of the regiments of their particular arm in the service. They are not yet equipped, but every one of their officers has seen artillery experience in Europe. The other regiment is Col. OLNSTEAD'S Constitution Guard. It is composed of a rough but ready lot of men who only need the polish of discipline to qualify them for active service.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

This Regiment, stationed at Yorkville-park, is rapidly filling up its ranks. One full company was made up yesterday. Only two companies are now required to complete the number. They have received assurance from high sources, that their regiment will be one of the fourteen to leave the City in a few days.

STEUBEN VOLUNTEERS

The corps encamped at Hamilton Park is very impatient in consequence of the non-arrival of their arms from the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts. The ceremony of a flag presentation, which was to have taken place in the City Hall Park yesterday, was postponed on that account, as the men are unwilling to make a public parade before being fully equipped.

TURNER RIFLES.

This Regiment, encamped at Turtle Bay, and commanded by Col WEBER was formally mustered into the United States service yesterday. The officers received their uniforms in the afternoon, but those which the men rejected a day or two ago have not yet been supplied by others. Arms will be furnished early next week.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD

This Regiment, quartered at the old Arsenal in Central Park, are making preparations for a sudden departure. The men are drilled regularly five hours each day, and the greatest activity prevails in the Arsenal. A more formidable force will not be likely to enter the field.

PARADE AND INSPECTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
May 18, 1861.

General Orders No 7.

The services of this regiment having been accepted by the Government, the members are hereby directed to assemble for parade and inspection, (without arms,) in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Madison-square, east side right on Twenty-sixth street, on Monday morning, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Officers will carry their overcoats slung.

The non-commissioned staff and Drum-Sergeant WHELPLEY (with his corps) will report to the Adjutant on the ground ten minutes earlier.

First Sergeants will report to the Adjutant at 8:50.

By order of Col. JOHN W. STILES.

J. B. COFFINBURR, Adjutant.

NEW YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the New-York British Volunteers, held yesterday at No. 398 Bowery, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. S. MYERS, Commissary, for his assiduous attention to the wants of the corps, and for the very liberal, wholesome and well-prepared rations provided by him.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARMY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Wm. Astor	$100 00	Mrs Troup	$50 00
Mr S Wells Williams	100 00	Mrs. Frinckerhoff	50 00
Mrs. James Jones	50 00	Mrs. John Nelson	20 00
Mrs Henry Bayliss	50 00	Mrs. Mary L. Griffin	10 00
Mrs. Horatio Potter	10 00	Mrs. Colden and Mrs. Wilkes	20 00
By the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from		Mrs. Sidney Webster	20 00
Mrs Watts	100 00	The Misses Gelston	10 00
Mrs. Phoenix	50 00	Mrs L Baker	10 00
Mrs. Belmont	50 00	Other subscriptions	20 50
Mrs. Hamilton Fish	50 00		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-street.

THE JACKSON REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The undersigned, both of whom have held commissions in European armies, and seen active service, are desirous of raising a company for the Jackson Regiment, Light Infantry, Col. GEORGE B. HALL, (Excelsior Brigade.)

They have opened a recruiting office at No. 7 Thompson-street, and will open another in the First Ward, on Monday the 20th inst., of which we will give you further information.

You will, by inserting this, greatly oblige your most obedient servants, CHARLES ROGERS,
HENRY RAINALS.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1861.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS ORDERED OFF.

The Union Defence Committee, acting by authority from Washington, have designated the following regiments, now quartered in New-York and vicinity, to be called into service immediately: Second, Col. G. W. B. TOMPKINS; Ninth, Col. J. W. STILES; Fourteenth, Col. WOOD (Brooklyn); Seventy-ninth, (Highland Guard,) Col. ELLIOTT. The Fourteenth, as will be seen by the Brooklyn news, left last evening. The other regiments will leave on Tuesday.

NEW-YORK BRITISH